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VOL. II. NO. 210

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1947.

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INDIA TO BECOME TWO DOMINIONS IN 7 WEEKS' TIME

London, June 6.
There will be two self-governing dominions of India in seven weeks' time if Britain's present plans keep to schedule, according to authoritative London quarters tonight.

A provisional programme is understood to be as follows:

1. Parliament to be presented with the necessary legislation, not later than the first week of July.
2. Legislation conferring Dominion status on two Indias to be rushed through both the Houses of Commons and Lords within the week.
As the Conservative opposition has indicated through its leader, Mr Winston Churchill, that it does not intend to obstruct the Government's plans, no difficulty should be presented.

3. Legislation, after approval by Parliament, to be presented immediately to the King for Royal assent.
4. Legislation to be placed on the Statute Book before the end of July.

The British Parliament does not rise for its summer recess until approximately August 9, but it is evident that the Government does not intend to leave the completion of Indian legislation until the last minute.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES
Leading constitutional advisers of the Crown are already hard at work upon the preparation of the measure for Dominion status.

According to reliable sources, a likelihood is that one measure will be sufficient for the purpose and, for obvious reasons, it will have to be a short measure.

By force of circumstances, it looks as though the most far-reaching legislation in India's modern history may pass through the British Parliament more unobtrusively than

any previous one, for the time factor rules out protracted debates such as those marking previous steps towards Indian self-determination.

Additionally, to constitutional experts, a large Government team is now involved in the Indian transitional arrangements. It includes the Prime Minister, who is continuing in charge of the subject—the Secretary of State for India, Lord Listowel, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Lord Addison, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Defence Minister, Mr A. V. Alexander, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr Arthur Henderson, and the Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr Arthur Bottomley.—Reuter.

CHINA IS "RAPIDLY FALLING APART"

Forthright Press Comment

Shanghai, June 7.
The American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, one of the two remaining foreign-owned newspapers in Shanghai, in an editorial declared that China today is "rapidly falling apart."

At the moment, the paper said, the process of disintegration is taking on such speed "that it appears to be beyond the power of any man to stop it and to bring about a new and better China."

The paper continued: "No last minute formula is likely to be helpful in preventing a breakdown, unless a new force and a new faith arise from the Chinese people to act as a cohesive agent."

Tracing the causes of "China's disaster," the paper stated "the most dangerous and most tragic phenomenon of the day is the complete disappearance of faith among the Chinese people."

Women Invade Commons

London, June 6.
Hundreds of women from all parts of Britain invaded the House of Commons today, bringing with them a petition signed by many thousands of British housewives asking for the appointment of competent ministers of food and fuel.

The petition declared that housewives were gravely disturbed by further restrictions placed on them during the past year by cuts in food rations, clothing, electricity, coal and gas, and that they were persecuted by threats of further reductions in the standard of living.

Members of Parliament, arriving at the House of Commons, found their way impeded by a solid mass of women and special police had to clear a gangway for them.

A number of women were allowed to go into the central lobby to see Members of Parliament.

The petition will be presented in the House of Commons in due course.—Reuter.

WEATHER THREATENS TO SPOIL DERBY

All Eyes On Tudor Minstrel

(From Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor)

London, June 6.
Weather Clerk looks like doing his best to spoil tomorrow's Derby, the day of all days for countless thousands of people. A chilly wind, with grey skies and occasional showers, means that overcoats, umbrellas and waterproofs will be the order of the day—almost unbelievably to people who only three days ago could hardly breathe with the sweltering heat.

But it is Derby Day and those hundreds of thousands who will gather on Epsom's historic Downs will not care "if it snows." Many thousands will be watching their first Derby ever, for the fact that it is being run on a Saturday means that black-coated office workers will not have to take leave.

And what is more, they will be able to see in the flesh the most talked-of horse for years in Tudor Minstrel. Whether he wins or loses, this fine colt will be the subject for discussion in clubs and pubs for months, and those who were there will cry with pride: "1947—that was the year I saw Tudor Minstrel win (or lose) the Derby."

BOOKIES HEDGE

Bookmakers certainly won't forget the year if the Minstrel wins, for so many of them, especially the smaller men, will be hard hit. But they cannot have it all their own way and their satchels were very nicely lined when it came to the Lincolnshire and Grand National, the season's first two big handicaps.

They are hoping for such a turn-up tomorrow, but it form counts for anything at all, their hopes are very slender. Many bookmakers fully aware of this, have turned back, and it is believed that one of the leading layers will win a fortune if the favourite wins.

Everyone of the 15 probable runners for tomorrow's Derby was backed at the final callover of the race.

Tudor Minstrel, favourite, hardened a fraction of a point to five to four on and was backed to win £10,000. This price was still wanted at the close of business. Merry Quip was backed at 33 to 1 at Wednesday's callover and was today supported to win £39,000. Seafair was backed at 100 to 1 and was backed to win £18,000 out of the books at this price. £7,000 went on Mergol at 20 to 1, the Aga Khan's horse closing firm at 18 to one.

The Irish horse, Grand Weather, was backed to win £13,000 at 100 to seven, which price remained on offer.

The French horses, Cadir and Pearl Diver, both had good support. The former was backed to win £32,000 and wound up at 33 to 1 after 40 to 1 had been taken. Pearl Diver was taken at 40 to 1 to win £21,000.

The biggest of other wagers were those for Castle Street 100 to 1 being accepted to win £17,000. There was no special place betting.

FINAL CALL-OVER

The final callover on the Derby, which is being run tomorrow, was made at the Victoria Club tonight as follows:

5 Tudor Minstrel laid and wanted, 6 to 1 Seafair taken and offered, 100 to 7 Grand Weather taken and offered, 18 to 1 Merry Quip taken and offered, 33 to 1 Cadir offered, 40 to 1 taken and wanted, 40 to 1 Pearl Diver, Paragon, Tilt Street and Saravan, 65 to 1 Firestar, 100 to 1 Castle Street, 200 to 1 Brahms, Blue Corn and Richard III all taken and offered.—Reuter.

£70,000 HORSE WINS

Epsom Downs, June 6.
One of England's biggest bookies

Heavy, But Not Record Rainfall

The rains of the past few days, though at times heavy, have not approached any of the Colony's record figures, said a Royal Observatory official this morning.

The record rainfall for a 24-hour period in the month of June is 12.5 inches, and for an hour 3.10 inches. During the 24 hours ending at midnight yesterday the registration was 2.70 inches.

However, if the weather persists, it is probable that this month's rainfall will exceed the average for June.

today paid an estimated £70,000 for the champion French racehorse, Chanteur II.

A few hours later, Chanteur won the Coronation Cup by five lengths at 1-3 odds, carrying its new owner's colours.

The purchaser was William Hill, who paid the French owner, M. Boussac, what was believed to be the record price paid for a racehorse in Great Britain.—United Press.

CRICKET AND GOLF RESULTS

Results of first-class cricket matches which ended today were:

At Lords: Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and 49 runs. Middlesex 429 for six declared 104 and 210.

At Cambridge: Gloucestershire drew with Cambridge University. Cambridge 401 for seven declared 151 (Wood six for 50). Gloucestershire 372.

At Swansea: Glamorgan drew with Derbyshire. Derby 249. Glamorgan 174.

At Taunton: Sussex beat Somerset by ten wickets. Somerset 170 and 151 (Wood six for 50). Sussex 320 for six declared (Parks 69 not out, Oakes 69 not out), and nine for no wickets.

At Brentwood: Warwickshire beat Essex by 34 runs. Warwickshire 210 and 237. Essex 210 and 213 (Vigor 67).

At the Oval, Surrey drew with Worcestershire. Surrey 263 and 152 for 4 wickets declared. Worcestershire 274 and 67 for 4 wickets.

At Oxford: Oxford University beat Leicestershire by five wickets. Leicestershire 313 and 168 (Whit-

EDITORIAL

What Are The Projects?

A study of the 1947-48 printed Estimates leaves the reader with a slight headache and a sense of frustration. A mass of figures, this 134-page document is notable for its lack of precise information concerning the more important expenditure. Charges for personal emoluments, books and publications, fuel, light and power, incidental expenses, equipment and furniture, travelling expenses, uniforms, upkeep of motor vehicles and maintenance works are set out in elaborate style, but only the haziest hints are given about new projects relating to social, civic, educational and medical services. Most tantalising heading is the "Schedule of Rehabilitation Expenditure" to be met from Proposed Loan. Fourteen services are estimated to require a total special expenditure of £200,487,000, out of which it was estimated there would be allocations amounting to £39,384,800 in 1940-47, with a further £60,399,400 to be expended during the current financial year. This means that theoretically the Colony will spend close on \$99,000,000 in two years for rehabilitation and development schemes—a substantial outlay, calling for much fuller information on just how it is to be applied than that given in the

Estimates. Tantalising this schedule discloses that the money will be directed to agriculture, forestry and gardens; air and meteorological services; construction and repairs of buildings; pre-occupation and occupation planning; education; harbour facilities; medical services; miscellaneous public works (drainage, port works, roads); motor transport; office equipment and furniture; railway rehabilitation; telecommunications; and waterworks. Not revealed are the details of any proposed scheme. It is presumed that expenditure could not have been estimated without blueprints being already prepared. The public, then, should be told about the projects. They are to be paid for out of public funds and the loan involved is too big to justify rubber stamp approval. With the recent adoption by Legislative Council of the Estimates, the proposed special expenditure has already received formal approval, yet nobody apart from the departmental chiefs concerned and the finance committee, has the slightest idea how the money is to be applied. It is time Government abandoned its furtiveness and secrecy in applying public funds, and instead, give the taxpayers full information on its spending programme.

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Demolition Squad Strikes Silver

London, June 6.
A demolition crew working on a site built seven years ago, struck silver today.

The site was formerly a bank which was destroyed in September 1940 and members of the demolition crew broke through the concrete roof of the strong room, which was packed from floor to ceiling with silver plate.

Ownership of spoons, forks, trays, banqueting plate and tea services was not immediately determined, but it was believed that the hoard, worth thousands of pounds, belonged to the Ministry of Agriculture, which used it for official functions.—United Press.

MINISTERS LOSE THEIR OFFICES

London, June 6.
Budapest Radio stated tonight that M. Zoltan Tildy, the Hungarian President, has removed from their posts with immediate effect—Aladark Szecsey-Mozsak, the Hungarian Minister to Washington, and Ferenc Gordon, the Hungarian Minister to Bern.

Mr. A. K. Helm, chief of the British political mission to Hungary, visited M. Lajos Dinnyes, the new Hungarian Prime Minister, today.—Reuter.

British Appeal To United Nations

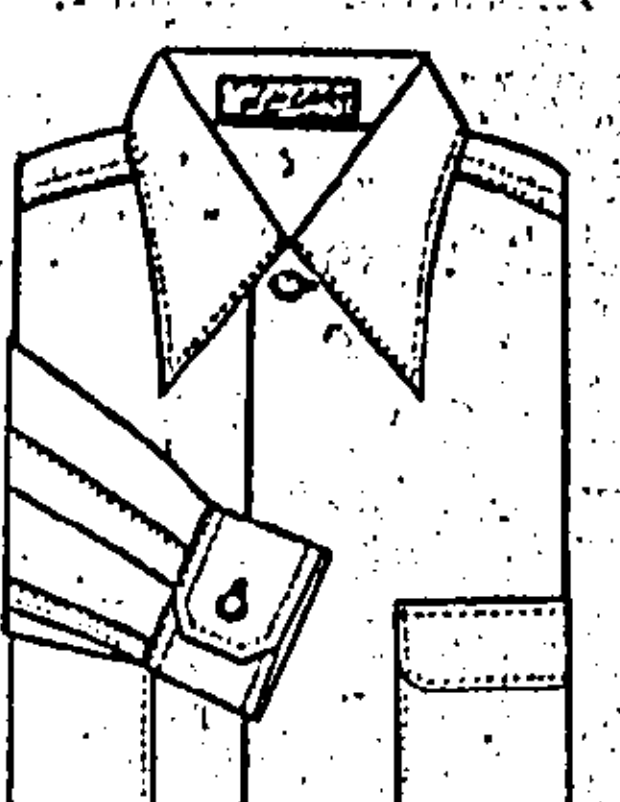
Lake Success, New York, June 6.
The British Government has appealed to all members of the United Nations to stop the illegal Jewish immigration until the General Assembly has decided the Palestine issue.

In a letter to Dr Trygve Lie, which the Secretary General is circulating to all members, the British Government appealed to nations not to permit the transit of Jewish immigrants, and not to permit the loading of illegal immigrant ships.—Reuter.

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A Bell for Adano
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A 20th Century-Fox Picture

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Valerie Hobson as Estella in "Great Expectations."

SEX IS IN THE NEWS

By ERNEST BETTS

Sex and Betty Grable came into the news recently. Mr. F. Tyrer, teacher at Waterloo (Liverpool) secondary school, said: "You will hear children whistle when they come across scantily clad screen lovelies, and hear them say: 'I say!' It seems a pity that these boys are having their outlook on sex moulded in this fashion." Agreed. But what sort of legs are you to show the children? Passed to Mr. Rank, who makes films for kids.

Norma Shearer is coming back into pictures. David Lewis, one of the men behind Enterprise Productions, new Hollywood outfit, told me recently that Norma is putting her money into pictures with a bunch of other rich and rosy stars. Among them are Ginger Rogers, Veronica Lake, Ingrid Bergman, Barbara Stanwyck, Charles Boyer and John Garfield.

MORE FUN with the U.S. censorship. When the Johnston office wanted to ban Ann Sheridan's picture, "The Unfaithful," it got by because "what happens in the story often happened in the war." That's a new one. Judging by Jane Russell, whose "Outlaw" is slaying them in the provinces, it's better to be banned and lost than never to be banned at all.

From New York recently I hear James Mason will star in "The Life of King David," to be produced by Alexander Korda.

PULITZER PRIZE NOVEL TRANSFERRED TO SCREEN



Tientsin-born war author John Hersey won the Pulitzer Prize for the best novel of the year 1944 with his story of an American military government official in liberated Sicily, "A Bell for Adano."

This honour climaxed a remarkably successful career built on no more than a couple of books, "Men of Bataan," and "Into the Valley," a first-hand account of a Guadalcanal battle.

"A Bell for Adano" tells the story of an Italian-American, Major Joppolo, who is sent to govern the bomb-blasted Sicilian village of Adano after the Allies had freed it. It tells of how he tries to make democratic ideas work in a bewildered and fear-ridden community long crushed by the Fascists. It also tells of the loneliness of Tina, the fisherman's daughter, and of her love for the American Major.

Twentieth Century-Fox made the story into a film, and this is the next change at the Queen's Theatre.

John Hodiak acquires himself well in the difficult role of Major Joppolo, while Gene Tierney plays the part of Tina with polish and feeling. William Bendix is good as Sergeant Borth of Brooklyn, who takes often to the bottle.

The film, a refreshing and original experience, was directed by veteran Henry King.

Picture above shows the Major and the fishgirl in a tense scene from the film.

Film Technique Exhibition

Preparations are under way in Venice for the International Exhibition of Cinema technique between August 14 and September 10. The promoters propose to show materials, machinery, apparatus and inventions which directly affect production of motion pictures.

All nations interested in cinema technique and industry have been invited to participate. The show will be housed in the pavilions of the biennial art exhibition. It will be the first show of its kind and will be made as complete as possible to cover the past, the present and the future possibilities of the industry.

Britain makes her greatest film

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS," the film of the popular Charles Dickens classic, acclaimed on all sides as the best picture yet made in Britain, opens at the King's Theatre on Wednesday next. It hasn't taken long to come to Hongkong; it had its first showing in London in December, and New York hasn't even seen it yet.

Here is a review of the picture by the well-known London film critic, Stephen Watts:

There is only one way to succeed in making a film of a classic, and that is to make a film which is in itself a classic. A tall order? So tall that I would not prescribe such an ideal were I not about to point to its fulfillment. Look, then, at "Great Expectations" and marvel.

Dickens was a great script writer himself, and I think he would be content with this film. His strong suits were character, description and action. They are all in the film. Solid, credible, richly detailed people you know and care about. Brilliant descriptions—by the camera. And lively action, paced according to mood, touching, funny or dramatic, as required.

But what is even more important, the film is faithful to the spirit of the original, that quality of simple, human warmth which makes Dickens beloved.

Lot To Live Up To

The young men who have performed this feat of bringing a famous story to the screen with the added illumination of their own skill and intelligence had a lot to live up to. Not only Dickens, but their own record.

They had made "In Which We Serve" and "Brief Encounter," two of the finest of British pictures. Now, in my opinion, they have surpassed both.

In "Great Expectations" surely the last doubter will see what we, who have been signalling the advance of British films, have been making all the fuss about.

Here is a picture which is British to the backbone, yet belongs proudly to the cinema of the world. For beauty, good taste and intelligence, for dramatic and emotional content,



John Mills plays the part of Pip grown up.

and expert polish in every department, it is beyond nationality. In brief, a classic.

Good, solid, simple story-telling is the foundation. The atmosphere of the Kentish marshes is caught right away, and the meeting between young Pip and the convict in the churchyard is a brilliantly handled piece of shock-tactics which will jolt you half out of your seat. The boy Pip (admirably played by Anthony Wager) grows up convincingly into John Mills, who proceeds to give a performance which for attractive, sensitive, fine-shaded acting has rarely been excelled in films. This puts him right at the top of our male stars—I mean those stars who really are actors.

The memorable scenes are too many to catalogue. The climax is the near-death by drowning of the convict Magwitch under the paddles of a ship in the Thames.

Table Manners

But some of the lesser scenes stick in my mind. Pip being tactfully instructed in table manners by Alec Guinness (a lovely performance throughout, by the way). Pip's discovery that the convict is his benefactor.

Young, pretty Jean Simmons starts off the character of Estella delightfully, and Valerie Hobson takes it up with her customary grace and good sense, but in honesty I have to say that for once she is outshone. And what out-shiners there are around!

Finlay Currie's rugged, macabre Magwitch, Marita Hunt as the eccentric Miss Havisham, Bernard Miles as Joe, and Francis Sullivan as the lawyer Jaggers.

Earlier I mentioned the young men responsible for this fine picture which is a triumph for all concerned. As they mean much to British films today I give you their names—and a toast to their futures: David Lean (director) and Ronald Neame and Anthony Havelock-Allan (producers).

Bing Crosby Musical

"Dixie" is Bing Crosby's latest film and a tuncful addition to his long line of musical hits. In the role of composer and originator of the old-time minstrel shows, Bing has an opportunity to do a lot of singing, and his songs are all the kind that have made him America's Number One minstrel man.

Co-starred with Bing in "Dixie" is Dorothy Lamour, looking lovelier than ever in the hoopskirts of the 1850's.

The picture is on at the King's Theatre.



Bing and Dottie

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Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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H.K. TELEGRAPH.

CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL
Doddrell Street
(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York).
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking-Bread.
Sunday 8 p.m. Bible Study.
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study.
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

WEDDING

SILVA-GARCIA—The wedding between Miss Silvia Garcia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Garcia, and Bernard, second son of the late Mr. L. L. Dr. Silva and Mrs. C. M. O. Dr. Silva will take place at St. Margaret's Church on June 10th, 1947, at 4 p.m. No invitations are issued but all relatives and friends are cordially invited to the reception at the Gloucester Hotel. (Bridesmaids and Maids of Honor please copy.)

BLACK MAX shares

a cell (9ft. x 7ft.)

From GORDON YOUNG

SITTING on his bunk in the stone-floored cell of the Santo Prison on Paris—a cell he shares with seven others—"Black Max" Intrator is today studying a pile of British news reports.

Cuttings of the accounts of the currency cases in which his name is mentioned are taken to him three times a week by his lawyer, M. Andre Klotz, one of the smartest and most expensive criminal lawyers in France.

Max Intrator has sat in this cell, which measures about 9ft. by 7ft., ever since his arrest five months ago. It is likely that he will be there a long time yet before his case is heard.

The four investigating magistrates in Paris are two years behind in their work on financial cases like Intrator's.

But because Intrator has not been allowed bail, and therefore awaits trial in prison, Judge Pierri will give the case priority, which may bring him to trial within about six months.

This means that Intrator, who faces a possible maximum sentence of five years, may have served one of them by the time his case is called.

Meanwhile he lives in conditions very different from his luxury days in the fashionable Lincoln Hotel off the Champs-Elysees, where he was arrested. It was at the Lincoln that he used to drink champagne

and receive his clients; the police say they found more than £35,000 in ready cash and bonds in his three-room suite.

His present "home," which in previous days held 1,800 prisoners, now has something like 8,000. The plague of black market and other racketeers who have sprung up in France accounts for the boom.

Into Intrator's cell troop a procession of confidence men, thieves and racketeers, who stay there until their cases are heard. Then their places are taken by new ones. Max's recent companions included a policeman who faced a charge of bribery.

Because Intrator himself is awaiting trial, he is allowed certain privileges. He gives his weekly cigarette ration card to the warder, who buys for him his ration of 40 cigarettes.

He can supplement his prison meals—which are mostly bread, imitation coffee, and meat soup—from whatever is available in the prison's canteen.

Each week a suitcase containing 10lb. of extra food is sent to him by his friends. The case is not allowed to contain foods which are rationed in France, nor chocolates, which are thought too luxurious for a prisoner. Tins, too, are forbidden, to prevent suicide attempts.

Jam, assorted kinds of sausage, eggs, and meat paste form the bulk of the gift.

(Continued at bottom of Col. 4)

THE PARKERS



You, too, can blindfold a butterfly . . .

GUESS what I've been blindfolding out about this week. Butterflies. And why not? Just thinking about them makes you warm.

During the war I spent a whole night floating around in the sea, and the only thing that stopped me freezing to death was thinking about hot-water bottles, millions and millions of them.

And when I read that story in the papers about the search for stolen butterflies in Surrey it had the same effect. It brought out thoughts of lazy summer days with the bees buzzing and cows swishing their tails.

So I went to Mr Chapman Pincher and asked him to keep me warm by talking about butterflies.

In order to have some to look at we went to the South Kensington Natural History Museum, where they have quite a collection, some of it dating back to the days of Queen Anne, though Mr Pincher says you can't tell a Queen Anne butterfly by the shape of its legs as you can with a chair.

Of course, there were butterflies long before that. Scientists reckon they started about the time of the first flowers, which was 40,000,000 years ago.

BERNARD WICKSTEED

Now there are 20,000 different kinds in the world, of which 300 are found in Europe and 62 in Britain.

The best place to find butterflies is the Amazon Valley and the worst is Iceland, where there aren't any native species at all. They have been found hundreds of miles north of the Arctic Circle in Greenland and 10,500 feet up a mountain in Ecuador.

There are specimens on show at South Kensington that measure four or five inches across, and I asked Mr Pincher if this was a record.

He said: "Good heavens, no! There's one in the Solomon Islands, called the bird-winged butterfly, that's a foot across. The first specimens brought to Europe weren't netted. They were shot. (By gad, sir!)"

"They're so big the native women use them for hats," Mr Pincher says. "The whole, however, butterflies don't care much for islands. The further the island is from a continent the fewer its butterflies. We wouldn't have nearly as many in Britain as we do if it wasn't for swarms of D.B.s (displaced butter-

flies) that come over from Europe every summer.

The Red Admiral is one, Mr Pincher says. It hibernates every winter in crevices and hollow trees. These that try it in England hardly ever survive, and the species would die out here if it wasn't replenished each summer by waves of adventurous admirals from Holland and France who come to try their luck.

Those plagues of cabbage whites we get sometimes are due to similar migrations. People often say it's the fault of our birds for not eating enough caterpillars, but it's not that at all. It's because the wind has been blowing fair from France and brought millions of cabbage whites with it.

How they fly

BUTTERFLIES are not fast fliers. About five m.p.h. is a fair average, but they are very good at jinking, which is how they escape from birds.

Besides flying the Channel and the North Sea there's good evidence that they flew the Atlantic well before Alcock and Brown, though most American butterflies found in Britain probably came by boat.

The life history of the butterfly is rather involved, as you know. To start with there's the egg from which the caterpillar comes. The first thing it does when it hatches is to eat the shell. There's something in it that's good for young caterpillars and if you stop them eating it they're liable to die.

Except for this first meal most caterpillars are vegetarians. One that isn't is the caterpillar of the Large Blue butterfly. He allows himself to be hauled into an ant's nest and kept as a sort of cow. The ants "milk" some kind of secretion from him and in return they give him young ants to eat.

"The process of turning from a caterpillar into a butterfly inside the chrysalis is one of the most remarkable happenings in nature," Mr Pincher said. "The caterpillar completely disintegrates until it is nothing more than a shapeless mass of living cells, which then reshuffle themselves until they have become a butterfly."

"It's like pulling a house down and using the same bricks to build another of a completely different kind."

When the fully assembled butterfly comes out of the cocoon it has to pump its wings up, rather like you would a bicycle tyre. When the wings have taken shape and become hard enough to fly with, the butterfly sets off to look for a mate.

There's one kind called Paphia Brodiaea, in which there's only one female to every thousand males. According to Mr Pincher, butterflies live entirely on liquid refreshment, nectar, tree sap, fruit juices, and so on—and the odd thing is that they get the taste of it through their legs.

Some scientists proved this once by dipping a butterfly's leg in apple juice. The moment the leg touched the juice the butterfly put its tongue out. When they dipped the leg in water there was no response.

By using thinner and thinner dilutions of sugar and water the same scientists discovered that a butterfly's leg was 250 times as sensitive to the taste of sugar as the human tongue. Isn't science wonderful?

As well as being able to taste things, butterflies can smell—in both senses. In fact, some of the tropical kinds positively stink. British butterflies are more refined. The males produce perfume from glands in their wings and brush it over the females as a favour.

One species of butterfly makes perfume that smells like an old cigar box, and another has a tino like chocolate cream.

"They haven't any noses, butterflies, so they smell with their feelers. If you cover the feelers with vaseline it has the same effect as a cold in the head and they can't smell anything, even old cigar boxes."

If they're blind

ANOTHER thing scientists have discovered about butterflies is that they can't fly if they're blindfolded. They flutter down out of control.

How do you blindfold a butterfly? Nothing easier, says Mr Pincher. You simply paint its eyes with collodion, which is a kind of gum. You can also make different coloured goggles of it and test butterflies for colour blindness.

Mr Pincher and the scientists—who mastered this subject in their spare time—have revealed all these wonderful secrets of Nature, but there is one simple thing that neither they nor anyone else has found out, and that is how butterflies get their names.

"They don't call them, they don't call them like it or look like it, yet the Oxford Dictionary says the word has been in use for nearly a thousand years."

It's the same with caterpillars. They have nothing to do with cats, pills or pillars, yet they've had the same name in various modified forms since 1440 and no one knows why.

With this thought we will leave butterflies—and let's hope it won't be long before we see them in the flesh fluttering over the hot fields.

BURMA GOVT. DELEGATE IN CANTON

U Tun Maung, representative of the Government of Burma, accompanied by two assistants and a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Canton to begin his task of facilitating the return to Burma of Chinese who were displaced from Burma during the war. He was greeted at Canton railway station by leaders of the Overseas Chinese organisations and several hundred ex-Burmese Chinese residents.

In an interview, U Tun Maung said: "I am authorised by the Government of Burma to grant clearances to bona fide war-displaced Chinese residents of Burma. I and my assistants shall remain in Canton long enough to enable us to investigate the claims of all who wish to return. I must point out very plainly that definite documentary proof as to former residence and actual war displacement is required in order to establish claim for re-entry into Burma."

U Tun Maung explained that agreement had been reached in principle between the Chinese Government and the Government of Burma that all war-displaced Chinese who can prove that they were former residents of Burma will be allowed to go back. This, however, does not give any guarantee as to how soon they will be able to return.

Priorities System

Burma, after the Japanese occupation and the fierce fighting which took place for its recovery, is still in a very disorganised state. Cities are in ruins; there are food scarcities and other serious difficulties. The railways, which former Chinese residents will have to go back must depend very largely upon the capacity of Burma to absorb them without upsetting that country's economic life.

Priorities have been established. U Tun Maung explained. First to go back will be those who (a) can assist in the rehabilitation of the country and (b) can positively be absorbed with ease into the economic life of the country. Within these two priority groups preference will be given to those who have the closest ties with Burma—e.g. marriage, long residence, business connections, property ownership, etc.

Veteran Teaches College At 19

A college graduate at 17, navy translator in Japanese at 18 and college instructor at 19 are the three steps in the career of Donald Frisfield, youngest graduate of Ohio State University.

The youth finished 12 years of public school in eight and breezed through the University in two years, carrying a full load of journalism, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese courses.

He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in July 1945, transferred out last year, he is now back at Ohio State studying for a master's degree in business administration and teaching Spanish as a university instructor.

HOW RUDOLF HESS TRICKED WILLY MESSERSCHMITT

By ALLAN DREYFUSS

Willy Messerschmitt, 49-year-old German aeronautics expert, in a statement made in Nuremberg, disclosed that Rudolf Hess tricked him into providing a well-equipped aircraft for his famous "mission for humanity" trip to Britain in 1941.

Recounting the series of incidents by which Hitler's deputy obtained the plane for his flight, the well-known plane designer, who is now under arrest in Nuremberg as a possible witness for the forthcoming trials, said:

"In the late autumn of 1940, Hess came to me in Augsburg looking like a shy, eager school-boy scarcely out of short trousers. He told me he wanted to test some of my new fighters."

"In view of his important connections, I could only see a lot of trouble coming from the arrangement if anything happened to him, so naturally I refused."

But Hess's stubborn insistence that his position as the Fuehrer's deputy and German Youth Leader gave him the right to do as he wished eventually caused the plane designer to change his mind and he gave Hess permission to fly the ME-110 on test flight.

The Deputy Fuehrer, whom Messerschmitt described as "an excellent pilot," made about 20 test flights from the Augsburg field. But after each flight he would deliberately taunt and heckle Messerschmitt and his engineers about shortcomings which he found in the plane's performance, thus goading the engineer into perfecting a plane which would be ideal for the flight to the British Isles.

Thus after one trip Hess told Messerschmitt "This fighter (the ME-110) is excellent but only for

short flights. I am willing to wager that it will lose all its manoeuvrability if you attach extra petrol tanks in the wings."

Shortly afterwards Hess used the same tactics as regards long-range radio equipment for the plane. Smarting from the reflection on his ability, Messerschmitt had the radio equipment installed just to show Hess that the addition of the heavy receiver and transmitter did not affect the plane in flight.

Under the guise of scientific curiosity, Hess's scoffing gradually goaded Messerschmitt into building an ideally-equipped plane for the unannounced flight.

A Big Job

During another technical discussion the flying Deputy Fuehrer inquired casually about measures for destroying new model planes in the event of a pilot being forced down over enemy territory. Only after Hess had parachuted into Scotland did Messerschmitt realise the trickery by which Hess had managed to use him to accomplish his end.

On May 10, 1941, wearing "an officer's uniform without insignia over regulating his flight in his wife's maiden name, Hess took off from Augsburg and flew to Stavanger, Norway, where he joined a bomber formation flying to England."

"That alone was a big job for an amateur to perform," said Messerschmitt.

First news of the Hess flight came to the plane designer at eight

INTRODUCING... ANGLES

IT'S CRAZY... BUT CATCHING!

by ST. JOHN COOPER

I WAS introduced to this crazy game at the dinner table, and soon six people were playing it on the tablecloth.

Nobody seems to know exactly how it started, but I gather that up and down the land at this moment it's catching on pretty fast.

One point before I go any further: it's not until you start playing ANGLES yourself that the game really gets hold. To the outsider it all seems pretty silly (which, of course, it is), but I can report that it is quite astonishing how the sceptics and pooh-poohers surrender once they get a pencil in their hands.

How is it all done? Well, the first thing is that you don't have to be able to draw to play. All you have to do is to think up a silly situation and illustrate it as simply as possible. Supposing a gas meter could see! What would it see? Probably a penny! Very well, then—"Here is a picture of a penny as soon as a gas meter."

Just to make the whole thing a little clearer I asked some people in an office to offer an ANGLE. You see the results on the right.

Now get busy!

Paul Holt: The butter as seen by the keyhole.

William Hickey: The electric light bulb as seen by the socket.

Robb: Dentist's drill as seen by the tooth.

Chapman Pincher: The rabbit holes seen by the rabbit.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

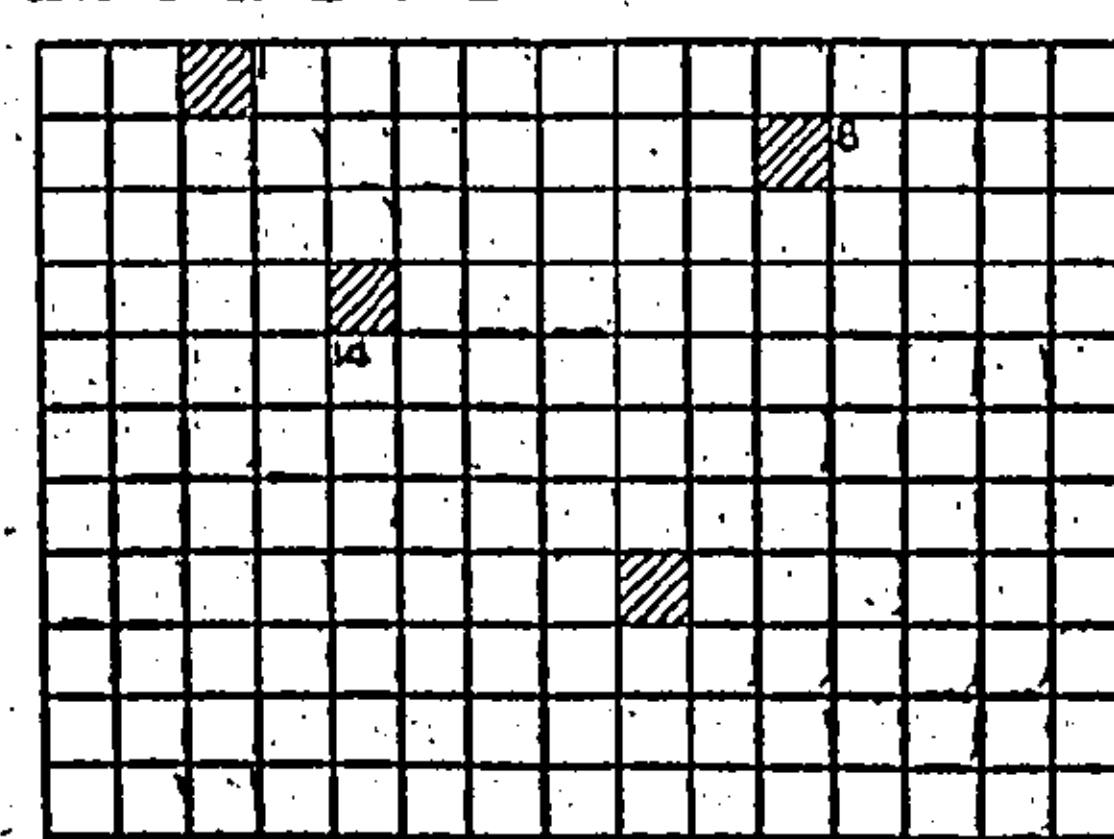


"I'd like to transfer out of the accident division, sir—I've given the sales talk so often I'm afraid to cross the street!"

Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

1. Tidy design for a vase.
2. The small advertisement returned with thanks.
3. Come into the Russian assembly, please.
4. Pretence at affection.
5. No. 10 to the travel agent's office.
6. Let's go to the cinema.
7. When the roses are scrambled.
8. She's more than just nice.
9. He starts with aly and gets a fine back.
10. Your friend is completely gone when you give him a drink.
11. The part you get back is not what it seems.
12. Polonious creature as an afterthought.
13. No. 10 to the travel agent's office.
14. Let's go to the cinema.
15. When the roses are scrambled.
16. She's more than just nice.
17. He starts with aly and gets a fine back.
18. Your friend is completely gone when you give him a drink.
19. The part you get back is not what it seems.
20. Polonious creature as an afterthought.
21. No. 10 to the travel agent's office.
22. Let's go to the cinema.
23. When the roses are scrambled.
24. She's more than just nice.
25. He starts with aly and gets a fine back.
26. Your friend is completely gone when you give him a drink.
27. The part you get back is not what it seems.
28. Polonious creature as an afterthought.
29. No. 10 to the travel agent's office.
30. Let's go to the cinema.



CLUES DOWN

1. Often accompanied by sound but not dangerous.
2. First used by the chemical pacifier.
3. Last of the parasites.
4. Player from the factory.
5. Fashion is going up in the Bible land.
6. Set off to Little Nathaniel in.
7. Not country entirely devoid of furniture, it seems.
8. Conservative elements in the ranks of Labour.
9. Do those specialists treat only the middle.
10. End of the meat and besting.
11. Theatregoers shopping corner.
12. On and on and I am in the middle.
13. Let's go to the cinema.
14. Subsequently taken from the plate.
15. Traditional stage character who should be heard.
16. Continental aspect of a blouse.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. ANGLES. 2. CRIB. 3. DOWN. 4. FURNITURE. 5. BIBLE. 6. NATHANIEL. 7. COUNTRY. 8. LABOUR. 9. MIDDLE. 10. MEAT. 11. THEATRE. 12. ON. 13. CINEMA. 14. SCRAMBLED. 15. NICE. 16. ALY. 17. FINE. 18. GONE. 19. SEEMS. 20. POLONIOUS. 21. OFFICE. 22. CINEMA. 23. SCRAMBLED. 24. NICE. 25. ALY. 26. FINE. 27. GONE. 28. POLONIOUS. 29. OFFICE. 30. CINEMA.

BLACK MAX

(Continued from Col. 1)

But Max is bored with prison life. He gets only half an hour's exercise a day.

The prison library has nothing in it but old books of the Victor Hugo variety, and cheap battered novels which Intrator describes as "reading stuff for girls."

The stranger's thing about Max, say prison officials, is that he really does not understand at all why there is so much fuss.

He tells them: "I am a financier, not a swindler, and all my transactions were paper ones. I never peddled pound notes like a vulgar black market man."

In a statement issued through his counsel, Max recently said that all his financial dealings had never totalled more than between £25,000 and £27,000, and 10 percent only was profit.

His counsel, M. Andre Klotz, told me: "Intrator does not contest that he was engaged in certain financial operations in Paris in order to earn his living, but he argues that he only did his customers a service in all his deals."

Intrator argues, too, that because his home was in Cairo he himself was always legally a resident of the sieling area.

But he will have to wait to explain all that to Judge Pierri.

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

What sense is this?

WHY do hairdressers dye women's hair blue, green and pink? Why do they dress it to look like a butterfly, or a Spanish comb, or a pagoda? No woman in her senses would ever want to look like a pagoda.

The hairdressers' answer is that it is a test of skill. At the recent international hairdressing competition in London, the first held since the war, some 70 hairdressers from 10 countries vied with each other—for what?

There was a strawberry blonde, a cornflower bluenette, orange-coloured sausage curls a foot long, curls that were orange outside and blue inside, hair that was cyclamen, blue, silver and pink all at once. Decorations were beyond belief: One, a plaque a foot high in green, blue and black sequins, called "Night in Tibet." Another: two enormous blue birds. There were feathers, beads, combs, tulle, ribbons and flowers.

For the 1947 hair-style the fashion committee picked the one most likely to succeed with women this year. Considering it took four hours to set and two afternoons to bleach and re-stain, considering it was waves back and front which are impossible to do for yourself, cotton wool inside the top curl to keep it up, countless hairpins and one comb, and a polishing-off with lacquer and brilliantine—I think it's maybe a little bit too elaborate to "succeed" with me.

By Anne Edwards



"Spanish Fantasy" (right) won first prize for the man who dressed it at the first postwar International Hairdressing Competition in London. Left is the "Butterfly," another prominent style at the competition.

GIVE THE FAMILY THREE GUESSES

by Josephine Terry

IT'S always fun to produce a new dish, and hear the family say: "That's very good—what did you make it with?" The following recipes give novel ways of using oatmeal and barley.

BREAKFAST COOKIES

Ingredients (for 2-4 persons): 4 tablespoons butter, 4-5 tablespoons dried milk, 1/2 cup oatmeal, 1/2 cup barley, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup water.

Make 1/2 pint strong stock with the extract. Add 2 tablespoons barley flakes and bring to the boil, stirring. Add either sausage or bacon, or a little dripping. Cook gently for 2-3 minutes, add the oatmeal and pour into a basin or dish. Add 2 more tablespoons barley flakes and mix well. Cover and leave to stand in a cold place overnight. (The flaked barley soaks while you leave the mixture to stand.)

To serve: Shape little pancakes about 1/2 inch thick. Powder with flour. Fry a few minutes on each side, preferably in dripping.

CREAM OF OATS

Ingredients (for 4 persons): 2oz. fine or medium oatmeal, 1 level

tablespoon herbs, or odds and ends of vegetables; a little margarine; 4-5 tablespoons dried milk.

Blend the oatmeal with 1 1/2 pints cold water. Add about 1 teaspoon of margarine, the herbs and the vegetables if any. Stir over a low flame, until it boils.

Cook for another 4-5 minutes stirring occasionally. Cover and keep on the lowest possible flame for about 10 minutes. Season to taste.

Before serving, stir the milk powder with 1 breakfastcupful of water. Add to the soup and reheat quickly.

BAKED BARLEY (Instead of Baked Beans)

For four persons: Bring 1 pint water or vegetable stock to the boil. Add a little chopped corned beef, or bacon, or tinned sausages, 1 level teaspoon salt, a few dashes pepper, and 4 oz. pearl barley.

Put into a fireproof dish. Choose a time when you're doing other cooking so that you can cook the barley very slowly—covered, for about an hour. Stir occasionally.

Add 1 dessertspoon thick bottled sauce, 1 teaspoon syrup (or sugar) and a level teaspoon dry mustard. Stir and cook slowly for another 1-2 hours. Heat up when required.

GROWING PAINS

DOCTORS say there are no such things as grow pains, but how real they are only youngsters in their teens will know. Parents seldom remember this uncertain, gawky period in their earlier years, and sympathy and understanding for the situation in which their children may find themselves appear all too rarely.

Shyness, awkwardness and fear of not being good-looking are sometimes very deceptively hidden. But some of the adolescents' most puzzling behaviour may spring from his growing awareness of himself as a person, and his uncertainty about whether that person is going to be accepted by others.

In an adolescent boy's life, there is a period when he may be assailed by sexual urges and he may be hard put to straighten them out. Dark rumours from other boys as innocent as himself are no help.

His sister may not understand why her father raises objections to her going out with boys. She thinks she is doing only what other girls are doing.

Boys and girls in their growing years have to undergo many problems, and need guidance. It may be just shyness—example, the fiery-furnace flush that surges up when introducing a speaker at school speech day. It may be that he or she has big feet. Whatever

it is, the boy or girl should be carefully guided to a solution of his problem.

Encourage the open-book relationship; don't force your advice on your children, but encourage them to seek yours.

GEMINI! it's twins



Patricia Lennard writes

JUDGING from the characteristic work of six model designers displaying hats at the millinery show presented by the Associated Millinery Designers of London at the Dorchester Hotel, British milliners are going all out for bigger, off-the-face hats, with a more definite sideways movement than before, the Gainsborough profile-revealing hat in pastel felt leading the field.

Here are hats from the spring collections of six designers exhibiting models at this show, drawn by Battersby.

'Pillboxes'

1—A Dolores model, the bellboy toque, is really twin straw pillboxes bound in navy felt which join in the middle and are topped by a shoot of red roses. Dolores prices start about £8.

Boater

2—A Mitzi Lorenz model for Summer, a tiny white boater in shiny, coarse straw, with two long black feathers shooting up from a choux of tulle ribbon. Mitzi Lorenz prices start about £8.

Gainsborough

3—From the model department of 5 Lincoln Bennett a name usually linked with sports feels. New spring feature of this huge chrysanthemum-red felt hat is a gathered crown and brim. Follows the Gainsborough trend. Lincoln Bennett prices start about £4 1/2.

Face-frame

4—Model from the Pissot and Pavy collection in fine natural straw faced with almond green silk. Pink silk roses and dark green leaves centre the wide face-framing hat.

Apart from these picture hats, again with the sideways twist, they will be having toques and bonnets perched on top of the head, a riot of flowers, feathers and ribbons, held by veiling looped under the chin, and earhugging helmets of pastel felts. Pissot and Pavy prices start about £12 1/2.

Gibson Girl

5—White felt by Ange Thaurup bound in heavy white silk jersey, patterned with pink elephants and polka dots. Thaurup foresees

a new spring trend with his Gibson Girl hats—short back and front, wide sides, tilted slightly back on top of a chignon and high-piled hair like a Renard portrait.

Beautiful antelope felts in melt-in-the-mouth pastels like pistachio are promised for spring. Ange Thaurup prices start about £12 1/2—exclusive of tax.

'Napoleonic'

6—Hugh Beresford's new black felt hat "with a Napoleonic influence"—showing a definite sideways twist balanced by five red and white wool pompoms. Beresford prices start about £14 1/2.

Manners For Moderns

THERE is an old French proverb, "The more things change the more they remain the same." This adage would seem to apply to courtship. In American Colonial days "swains were fated five to ten pounds if they 'won the affection of maids without parental consent.' Later courtship etiquette demanded that a girl's suitor 'speak to her parents,' or declare his intentions." We laugh at these old customs, but the underlying motive—parents' wishes for their daughter's security—has not changed.

Most parents today feel that the freedom that a young woman has enjoyed has given her enough judgment to choose her beau; but most parents want the courtesy of a serious talk with the young man who wants to marry their daughter. Such a talk may come after a young couple have agreed to marry, but a newly engaged young man should go immediately to his fiancée's father or guardian and tell him his immediate plans and financial status, and it possible his life plans. This courtesy is of greatest importance for the happiness of all.

To go back to the proposal: the bended-knee ritual has gone out of style, but the modern girl has just as strong a desire for the man to do the proposing as her grandmother had. No "understanding" can take the place of the ageless words, "Will you be my wife?" By MELISSA

RIGHT WAY OF SITTING

By PRUNELLA STACK

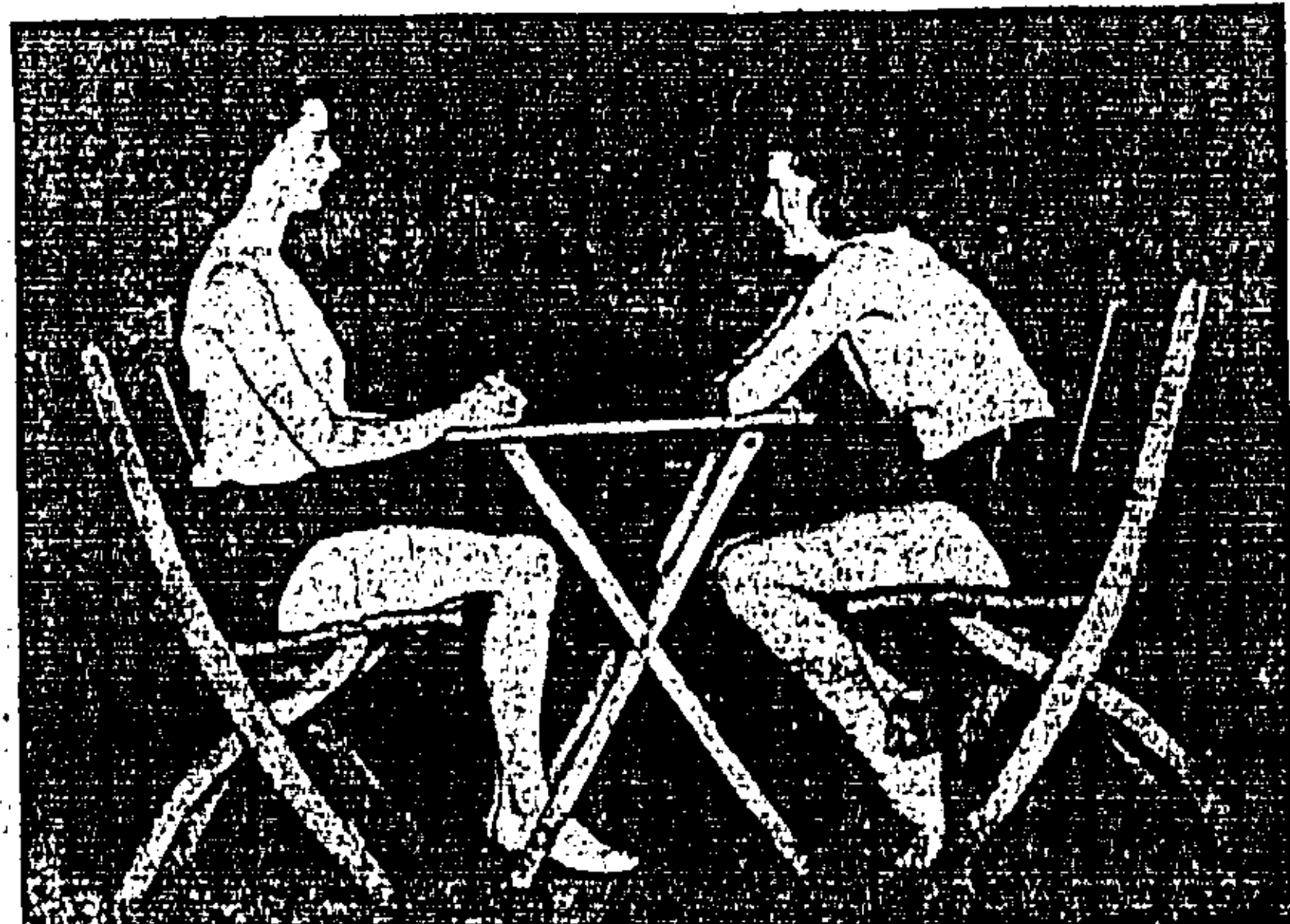
(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, Director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty.)

When you consider what a large percentage of time during each day is spent in sitting, it seems strange that so little thought is given to the subject.

Very few people sit really well. Yet, properly done, sitting can provide a constant correction for round shoulders, sagging back, or protruding "tummy". Wrongly done it accentuates all three. And, if you sit badly for a number of years, it is bound to lead to a deterioration in figure and health.

Like all healthy habits good sitting should start at an early age. In point of fact, it does. If you observe a child of about a year old, you will see that it naturally sits erect, with flat shoulders and a well-poised head. It is when the child comes out of the high-chair stage and starts to sit on a grown-up chair that the trouble usually begins. All too often small legs are allowed to dangle unsupported, small shoulders slump, and the only corrective is an occasional perfunctory "Sit up, darling," from a preoccupied mother. So bad habits are formed—bad habits which can, and often do, interfere with the digestive organs, slow the circulation and cramp the lungs.

This need never happen. The wise mother can preserve her child's natural ability to sit well until it becomes second nature. A footstool under the chair to support the feet is a first essential. A cushion between the child's back and the chair back will also be found useful as a support to the growing spine. And a good example set by mother is a great incentive. If she "sits tall" the child is much more likely to do so, as well.



Left—how to sit. Right—how not to sit.

Here is a picture showing the right and wrong way to sit. How often in a cafe or at a desk does one see the latter rather than the former? Yet there is no question as to which looks nicer or is more beneficial to health and figure.

Practice the right way. Sit in a straight-backed chair and start by slumping down with the spine curved and the head sagging. Now wriggle yourself backwards until the base of your spine touches the back of the chair. From this point slowly uncurl your spine against the chair, flattening each part of it bit by bit. Finally, lift up your head, aiming for a concentrated stretch at the back of the neck as though you were flattening it, too, to the back of the chair.

Slump again and repeat your uncurling. Do this several times until you get the "feel" of correct sitting.

Remember to sit far enough back in the chair for your thighs to be supported by the seat, and when you lean forward do it from the hips with a straight back.

Now comes the important part. It is not enough merely to know how to sit well. You must put this knowledge into practice. There are many opportunities each day—at meals, travelling in bus or tube, sitting at an office desk, and so on—when you must resolve consciously to sit correctly at first for five, then for ten, then for fifteen minutes, each day. Gradually you will acquire the strong back and well-poised head which the daily corrective exercises develop.

At first you will feel tired, but once the muscles get used to the new position tiredness will be overcome and finally you will find it well. When this happens you will have mastered one of the most important, daily habits for health and beauty.

Lovely Hands

—By Lois Leeds

TO make your wrists look as slim as a lily stalk and your hands like the lily, wear the bulkier bracelet that you can buy. "Tufted work" does something for your hands and arms; at least this bracelet will never be overlooked! This type of heavy gold bracelet is "tufted" like upholstery with diamond buttons. The matching earrings are diamond-studded knobs, with star points against the cheeks and ear lobes.

Give your hands round-the-clock care; use a night and day combination lotion for the daytime and a cream for night. Two types of hand preparations do a better job than one. The daytime half of your treatment should be a lotion which leaves a thin protective film on the hands, at the same time softening and smoothing them. It's the perfect antidote for a session with the dishpan! Use the lotion just before you slip on your gloves to go out, and apply it several times a day if you can manage that.

For the night half of your treatment use a hand smoother and freshener in a cream containing rich oils. This should be left on the hands as long as possible. Try it regularly for six or seven days. If you have left your hands go, slip on cotton gloves over a layer of the cream. You'll see a tremendous difference by the end of the week! At the very least the cream should be left on for ten or fifteen minutes before removing. Take a minute or two to pat it on, going all over the hands with little brisk slapping motions. Then press a bit of the cream around the cuticle. Your nails can use that extra lubrication.



Town and Country...

This foundation has stood the test of time! Its users have remained faithful for years. It is protective, wards off dryness, conceals tiny lines and minor blemishes. It gives the skin a youthful dewiness and holds make-up fresh and immaculate for hours. Follow with Peaches-and-Cream Powder... chiffon fine, gently clinging "Light" for blondes "Dark" for brunettes.

Helena Rubinstein

Obtainable at the following selected stores:—
COLIN MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
(Gloucester Arcade)
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and
THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY
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NEW ALL-IN-ONE MAKE-UP
YOU'VE DREAMED ABOUT!
CREAM MAKE-UP

You've longed for it, you'll love it—this new kind of make-up that's base and powder all-in-one!

Smooth it on with finger tips. Its velvet finish stays lovely hour after hour. Delightful shades—keyed to to-day's costume colours, to keep your face in smartest fashion.

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1-Minute Mask



to give your skin a lighter look!

A smoother, brighter look—in just one minute!

Give your skin this heavenly quick complexion "pick-up." Spread a cool white Mask of Pond's Vanishing Cream over all your throat and face, except eyes. "Keratinolytic" action of the Cream loosens dry dead skin scales and stubborn dirt particles. Dissolves them.

After one minute, wipe off the Mask. You'll thrill to your softer skin. It looks lighter, feels smoother, takes make-up beautifully! Smooth, ungreasy powder base! Slip on a light coat of Pond's Vanishing Cream, and leave it on! Smoothing! Holds powder for hours!

Supplies By Helicopter

By the end of the summer Slovakia will be using helicopters to supply tourist huts and isolated mountain villages throughout the province. Locally-produced planes will replace arduous treks on foot or horseback to lay in winter supplies.

Slovak authorities are also considering use of helicopters to deliver mail to mountain districts. Meanwhile, eight planes operated by Slovak Aeroklub and the official travel agency "Slovakour" have begun regular scenic flights over the high Tatras mountains on Sundays and holidays, to continue throughout the tourist season.

Human Eye Gifts Legalised

At the request of a legislator who himself is blind, the California State Assembly has passed a bill to allow persons to bequeath their eye corneas for restoring the sight of blind persons.

Under present California law, if such permission is given in a will the heirs may revoke it.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Ernest Crowley, who although totally blind has served in the legislature since 1929.

WILLIAM HICKEY

ST PAUL'S AND THE CHIMNEY

AFTER Sir GILES GILBERT SCOTT had finished explaining his proposed Bankside power-station (over a new 44ft. to 1in. scale model) I was surprised that nobody asked if St Paul's would interfere with the view of it.

He kept calling the 300ft. high chimney a campanile, comparing it with the tower of Westminster Cathedral or the 14th century Campanile of Florence.

Certainly, the white, light grey model looks fine—from a pigeon's eye view. It demonstrates that the only thing which makes a city dirty and ugly is the people in it.

While critics milled round the model in the City of London Electric Lighting Company's boardroom, I caught the company's legal adviser Sir EDWIN HERBERT (war-time postal censorship chief) staring at a large built-in photograph over the fireplace.

It is about 50 years old, but Sir Edwin said: "Do you know, I've been in this boardroom hundreds of times and I've never really noticed this before."

It is a view of St Paul's from Bankside.

LUNCH: Friends of BEN RUSSELL, new Cunard White Star director, gathering in complimentary luncheon at the Savoy, boasted of their association with Liverpool. Among the bonstons was Sir ALEXANDER MAXWELL, Tourist Board boss and ex-tobacco controller.

But Russell admitted afterwards that his northern accent was synthetic; he was born far from the shipyards—in fact, in the Midlands.

Russell's is a story that will inspire all office boys. In his first week with the Cunard company his name was taken for shinning down the bannisters.

QUOTATION: "Atlee hasn't the human touch. If he were here now he'd refer to that correctly as the Shaftesbury Memorial fountain."—Socialist M.P. to colleague, near Eros.

"Scarfolding by..."—Tactless notice on statue of King Charles I. Charing Cross.

NOTES: Still sitting in the gloom at the Old Bailey, five-days-a-week Judge McCLURE in No. 5 Court wonders when they will get a licence from the Ministry of Works to knock down war-time blast walls and let in some light. In the Old Bailey they call his court..... The Dungeon.

MARRIAGE: When will husbands really accept wives as equals? LORD READING (58, one son, two daughters), in the House of Lords, puts the problem in different words: "Marriage used to be a patriarchy, it is now a partnership. But for countless generations men have been accustomed to assert their predominance, and women to exploit their submissiveness. A far greater period of time is necessary to eradicate these biological difficulties." Meanwhile..... Britain now faces 50,000 divorces a year.

ICONOCLAST: Forty-two years a member of the Cyclists' Touring Club, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW complains in the club's journal that the Highway Code is wrong in advising people to walk on the right. It is far more important that the motorist should see the pedestrian than that he or she should see the motorist. Says Shaw (80): "I always walk to the left, just as the cars drive."
* Like a bell-tower.

More Flivver Planes

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administration has a plan to subsidise the aircraft industry to produce 400,000 cheaper and better "flivver" airplanes by 1955.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce William Burden outlined the proposal before a meeting of aircraft industry engineers.

He said the subsidy was necessary because the industry otherwise faced a dismal future in small plane production.

Unofficial estimates of the cost of the programme set it at about U.S.\$5,000,000 spread over three years.

Burden said there are 85,000 personal planes in operation now, but many persons consider private aircraft impractical. He said "it was up to industry to make 'flivver' planes cheaper and easier to fly."

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

One step forward—one step back—see, baby.
Then a double shuffle—turn in your track—see, baby.
You've got it, may be.
That's the Strachey Crawl.
Two steps sideways—backward—prance.
Shuffle up and back again, and then advance—
That's the Strachey Crawl!

Every night—it gets them crazy.
All those guys and cute palookas.
Once they hear it, they go fukers.
Ho-de-de-de—woog—boog—woog—woog—boog—
That's the Strachey Crawl!

Let it rip!
The flute is not as easy to play as it seems.

WELL, well. Let us take expert opinion, as the man said when he asked whether he was entitled to compensation if he found two small ferrets in a bottle of milk. That Fortinawil flautist, Mr. Gerald Barry, in his spirited book, "Root-U-Root-U-Root!" says, in Chapter IX, "The secret of good playing is not to play the flute but to let the flute, as it were, play you. A happy abandon will give the best results. My old friend, Strohmenger of Bobupponbach, who played for thirty years in the Floppingen Opera House,

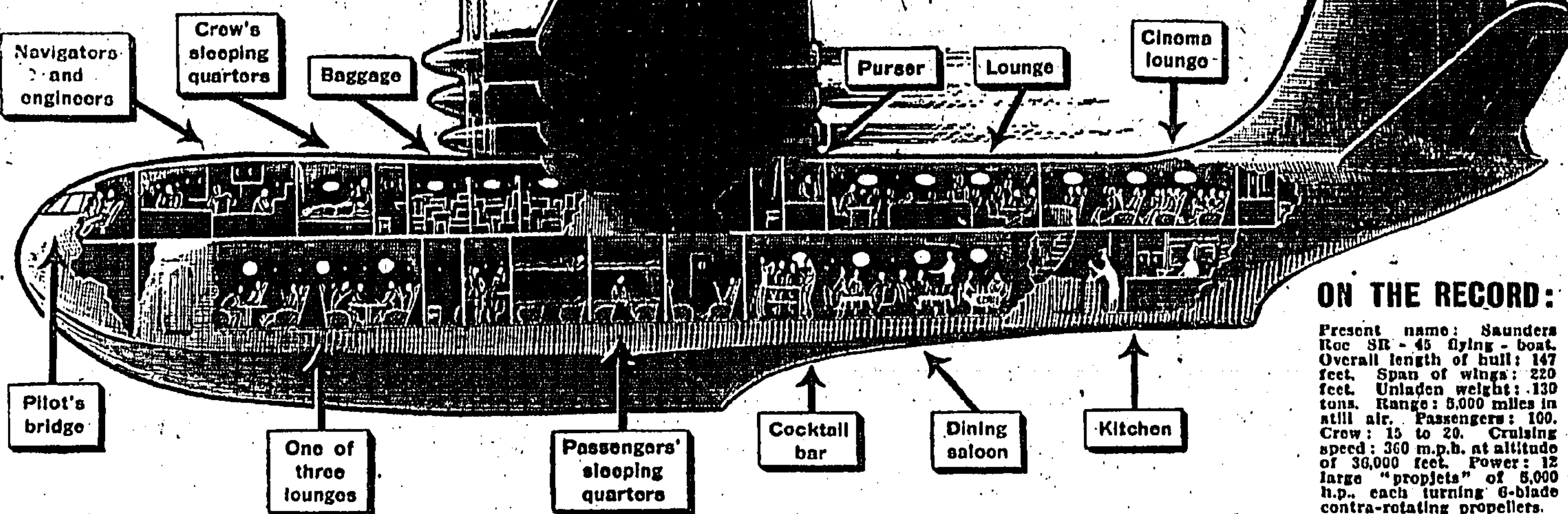
used to say: Don't resist the flute. Give it its head, and you will amaze be at the sound it will from you produce. The flute is man's friend, even more than the horse. You cannot play a horse, as Schoppwalcher said to me at the Bad Stensch festival."

'Drink, pretty creature drink!'
BY the way, the mention of ferrets throng. Many a time I have watched a plump piece of the cover of a milk bottle with its bank. And any ferrets in the neighbourhood were watching, too. As soon as the lid had taken a swig, they would come out from cover and enlarge the hole. Then into the bottle they would pop, splashing about as happily as Miss Claudette Colbert in her bath of Real Wild Ases' Milk Brought By Air From Bulawayo. And a murrain on you, Mrs. Clewthesley.
*M. Van Schuyppers to Cleo de Merode.

Sayings of the week
Even pigs need time to breed. (News Chronicle leader.)
I was asked what my educational aims were. I replied that I should like Britain to become a Third Progamme station.
(The late Miss Ellen Wilkinson.)

Even its "standing still" speed will be more than a mile a minute... this Saunders Roe giant is taking shape at Cowes

Britain's new flying-boat



ON THE RECORD:

Present name: Saunders Roe SR-45 flying boat. Overall length of hull: 147 feet. Span of wings: 225 feet. Unladen weight: 130 tons. Range: 8,000 miles in still air. Passengers: 100. Crew: 15 to 20. Cruising speed: 360 m.p.h. at altitude of 30,000 feet. Power: 12 large "propellers" of 5,000 h.p., each turning 6-blade contra-rotating propellers.

By Basil Cardew

FLYING-BOAT or landplane? Which is it to be for the transoceanic routes of the world? Airline operators in Britain, Europe and the United States cannot decide, so Britain takes the lead by building the two biggest planes in the world for the Atlantic route.

One is the 130-ton Saunders Roe SR-45 flying-boat which you see above. The other is the 125-ton Brabazon I land-plane which Bristol's are building at Filton.

The land-plane should be in service next year; the flying-boat a year or 18 months later. When they are both carrying 100 passengers in direct flight from London to New York—3,000 miles of stratosphere flying—air traffic experts will be able to assess which of the two is more economical; the flying-boat, with its natural water "runways," or the land-plane with its ability to put down at terminal throughout the four seasons without fear of ice-floes on its landing strips.

The experiment will cost £20,000,000. For three Brabazons are being built at a cost of £10,000,000; and a similar number of these

flying-boats are also on order. They will cost another £10,000,000. The SR-45 is taking shape under the brilliant eye of 57-year-old Arthur Gouge, world's leading flying-boat expert, at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Passenger cabins will have the comfort and privacy of an ocean liner. The whole of the passenger, crew and luggage space will be pressurised and air-conditioned for flying above the weather.

On the outward Transatlantic journey it has been found that for an 85 percent frequency of service during the winter months, flying at the great height of 30,000 feet, it will be necessary to allow for head winds for the whole distance up to 80 m.p.h.

So the flying-boat's "standing still" speed, if I can put it that way, will be 80 m.p.h. or nearly 1½ miles per minute.

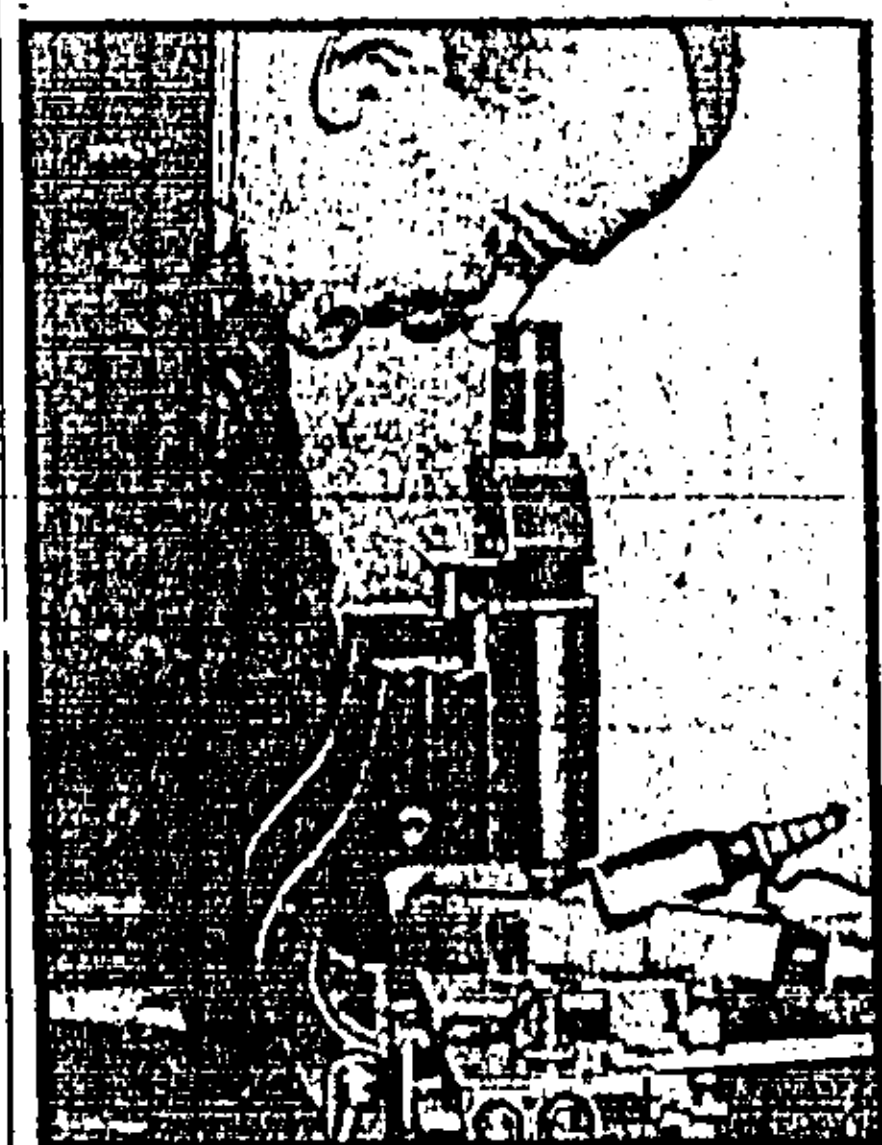
A new flying-boat base for London will be built at Cliffe, 15 miles down the Thames from Tower Bridge, at a cost of more than £1,000,000. Similarly, the Brabazon I is to have a special airfield at Filton costing another £1,000,000.

Whichever wins the airline battle—wing floats versus wheels—will dictate the trend of transoceanic flying for the next 50 years.

THIS MAN IS ROBERT CHURCHILL

... he knows what he's after

by PERCY HOSKINS



THE gun that killed innocent Alce de Antiquis in London's Soho in the daylight of April 29 may be resting today in the darkness of a rubbish dump, a back-street gully or an alley-way gutter.

If it is, then sooner or later Robert Churchill will know. You may depend upon that. For London's underworld, alarmed by the high-pressure hunt that has followed the Tottenham-street killing, is discarding its guns. And Robert Churchill is collecting them.

From Scotland Yard to Churchill's Leicester-square working-room these picked-up gangster weapons are flowing. And the "Spillbury of the guns" pronounces on each his verdict.

This gunsmith and ballistics expert who has said: "This is the gun that caused the 'killing' on April 29, 36 years, knows what he is after now.

He knows that the Smith and Wesson .38 with the five right-hand grooves in the barrel has no connection with the Antiquis case. Neither has the .38 Colt with the six left-hand grooves. Nor has the Webley .38 with the seven right-hand grooves.

He knows, does Churchill, that the weapon which struck down Antiquis was a .320 revolver, one particular identifiable .320 revolver. By the small, mis-shapen piece of lead which is attached to a piece of cardboard on his desk. The cardboard is marked: "Alce de Antiquis. Exhibit bullet 1."

That bullet, like all bullets, got its spin and was kept straight in flight by the spiral grooves in the barrel of the gun.

And the grooves have stamped the bullet in an individual, not a general, way.

When Churchill says he thinks he has found the gun, a shot will be fired from it. And the spent bullet will be laid with the murder bullet under a Comparison Microscope. He will rotate that groove by groove under this double microscope with the single eye-piece. If they are alike, in detail, in sequence of detail, micro-photographs will be taken. And a jury may see them...

A police inspector had been killed by burglars at Eastbourne. Parts of the weapon were dug up on the beach, but all that Churchill was able to prove was this: that the bullet taken from the body had been fired from a weapon of the same make and calibre. Not the weapon exhibited.

Only in 1927 was the certainty of the Comparison Microscope introduced—based on the microscopic truth that no two match-sticks, no two blades of grass, no two bullets are identical.

Churchill found in the following year that the ejected cartridge case could tell a convincing story, too. His evidence on these lines helped to hang Browne and Kennedy for the killing of Police Constable Guttridge, Essex policemen.

While the bullet takes its characteristic marks from the rifling only—the fired cartridge case is imprinted by a number of agencies.

With revolvers there are the breech face imprints and the striker point imprint. Automatic weapons give, in addition, the extractor claw mark and the ejector block mark. All these factors "finger-print" the cartridge case with individual markings.

Though the weapon that killed Antiquis is Churchill's Number 1, problem abandoned guns of other types do not go unexamined. Every one is tested to check that it was not used in some previous crime.

And Churchill is always hoping, for example, to find the .45 which did the motiveless, unavenged killing of Leonard Warrens, former War Office official, at Putney last August.

He has grounds for optimism in his work. He, gunmen may note, is imprinted by a number of agencies.

Then he showed that a cartridge case, fired from a Mauser pistol in Lahore, was linked with a cartridge case found in an illegal arms factory at Sarawapur.

YOUNG LAGS

OLD Lag is a familiar description of the hardened criminal who is unlikely to change his ways. The criminals whom I want to discuss are the young ones who seem to resist all modern methods of reform.

They commit crimes that are often of a really serious nature, including sometimes murder. They do not respond to the somewhat limited efforts of juvenile courts, or to probation officers, approved schools or Borstal. They

show many signs of becoming young lags and seem likely to continue on their criminal path until in time they become old lags.

The number of these young people is happily not large, but the number of crimes that they commit is serious. Why do they exist? Why are they what they are?

BAD ANCESTORS
SIR CYRIL BURT, who was once the psychologist of the LCC Education Department, made an extensive study of criminal youth some years ago.

In his book, *The Young Delinquent*, he said about this type of child: "Our inquiry... must go back to influences that were operative long before the child himself was born. We must review not only his birth and early life, but his ancestry also."

This aspect of crime has had very little attention, and, until the public wake up to the importance of problems of heredity, there is little that can be done.

I agree that a bad heredity does not necessarily produce a criminal. But it is likely to result in a child deficient in self-control. So if, as often happens, a child with a bad heredity is born into a bad environment, its chances of leading a law-abiding life may be poor.

FATHER'S ROLE
WHAT is a bad environment? Plenty of illegitimate children are born into one. Usually there is no father; and we must remember that a father's main role is to bring about a respect for law and reasonable authority.

Sometimes mothers of illegitimate children are quite unable to support or bring them up; either because of their own poor mental qualities, or possibly because of poverty. So many such children are placed in institutions, and life in an institution, even if it is a good one, is at most a second best.

Often such children are farmed out with foster-mothers and, while many foster-mothers are grand people, others regard the weekly payment from the mother as the main attraction. I have known cases where illegitimate children have been in the care of many successive foster-mothers, because the mothers could not keep up payments. Under such circumstances a child must feel in-

'It is useless to wait about juvenile crime while this generation rushes on to separation and divorce...'

secure, and a feeling of insecurity is one of the principal causes of crime.

Another kind of defective environment is a home where the child was not wanted by its parents. Yet another is a home where father and mother cannot get on with each other; then, whether the parents separate or divorce or remain together, their children must suffer by losing that strengthening feeling of being loved and protected.

Such conditions are bad enough where heredity is good. But where it is bad, what hope is there that nurture can help to overcome the weakness of nature?

If a child seriously lacks self-control, whether from reasons of heredity or grossly defective environment, or from a combination of both, it is asking too much of juvenile courts or schools that they should always convert it into a law-abiding citizen.

This is why early in my magisterial career I devoted myself wholeheartedly to problems of matrimonial discord. The fight against crime should begin with problems concerning the conception of life. It should continue in the study of the homes and homes where children live for the first eight years of their lives.

I have said that we cannot at present do much about the former, but we can and should think long and hard about the second.

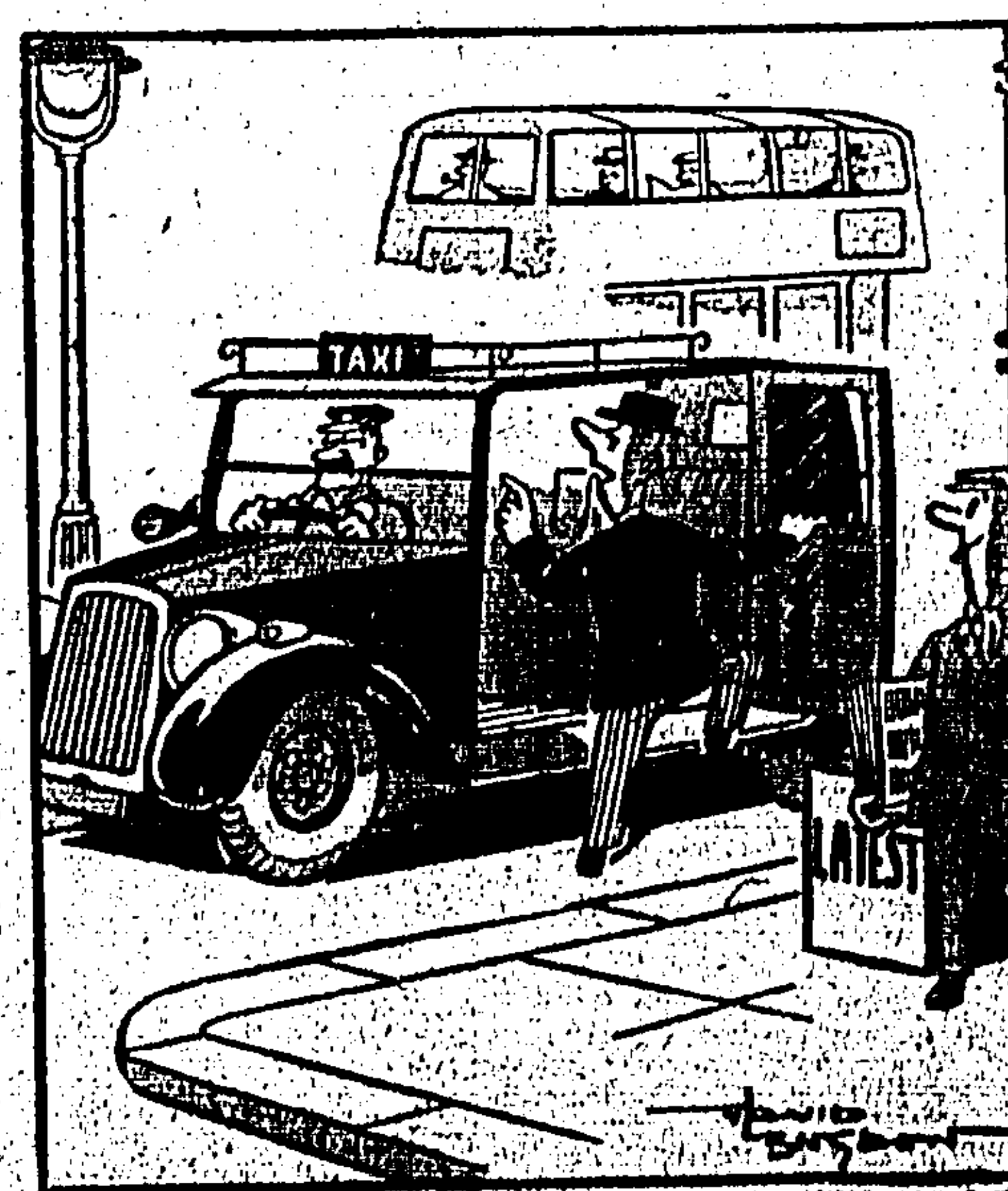
It is useless to wait about juvenile crime, while this generation rushes on to separation and divorce. Parents who do either of these cause the biggest tragedies in the lives of their children.

Many readers will protest that it is in the interest of children that their quarrelling parents should separate or divorce; one often hears that argument. But it is not a case of either/or. There is a third possibility; this is that parents should seek help and learn how to stop quarrelling, and how to do their duty to the children they have brought into the world.

FIRST NEED
THE Government has gone far in making divorce quicker and more generally available. I am not saying that it was wrong to do so. But first things should come first. Helping married couples is vastly more important than divorcing them. So the Government should at once provide machinery whereby quarrelling parents can find the road to domestic happiness both for their children and themselves. This is what conciliation can often do. The better the conciliation service, the fewer Young Lags there will be in future.

DAVID LANGDON

Remember his cartoons in "Punch?" He will draw for the Telegraph every Saturday



"No short cuts. Take me straight there."

America's loan is building the Turks a very nice tomb

If I remove the mosquito netting from my bedroom window I can step out on to the terrace outside.

From there I can gaze at the long, green serpent of bare, treeless hills that lies coiled possessively round the fresh white shells of this squawking, hooting and hammering new-old city of Ankara.

They're a fine sight, those hills. But there is one ridge in particular which I like to contemplate. I call it Trouble Truman.

It first caught my eye because I noticed they were building on it what seemed to be an extensive fortification. Or perhaps I thought, it was a kind of anti-atomic air-raid shelter. When I took a taxi and drove out to look at it, I found it was neither. The building on the ridge is a super-luxury mausoleum which is being erected as a memorial to Kemal Ataturk, founder and first dictator of modern Turkey.

Half a million pounds have already been spent on it. And the young, German-trained Turkish engineer in charge of its construction informed me proudly, it will cost well over £2,000,000 before it is finished in three years' time.

TROUBLE

I CALL it Trouble Truman because I cannot help thinking that before long the President is going to have bother with this memorial and regime.

The regime, as a consequence of a 23-year absence of parliamentary opposition and criticism, has permitted unrealistic expenditure of this kind to become typical of its Budget policy.

Two million pounds, after all, is a handsome slice of the £25,000,000 loan to Turkey (some say it will end by being a gift) which, as the cornerstone of his Resist-Communist-Imperialism policy, the President has piloted through Congress.

What I tell my Moscow students about the British Empire...

From Alaric Jacob in Moscow comes this report of an address delivered to students and young soldiers in Moscow a fortnight ago. It is a speech of interest to everyone who wants to know how the Russians talk about us—to themselves.

RUSSIA is no threat to the British Empire. We have made it amply plain that we do not want to intervene in British affairs. We said so the other day in the case of Egypt.

All this screaming about the Soviet menace is simply a cover for the American offensive against the British Empire.

Americans have always been against Imperial Preference. The Socialist Government is practicing a form of appeasement of the United States which may do the greatest damage to the Empire.

It is now passing through a serious crisis though not so acute as the French and Dutch empires. There is no war within the British boundaries. A gigantic liberation movement is proceeding in India where the Angli-



SEFTON DELMER

did not go home after the Moscow Conference. Instead, he went on a new mission. Here he reports from Turkey, which with Greece is the new centre of American financial interest. Map shows Dolmer's itinerary.



There is much in present-day Turkey which democratic opinion may find difficult to wear and which, unless things are changed—as perhaps they will be—may hasten the United States that swingback of the pendulum normal in democracy.

When I got off the train in Istanbul I was delighted to see a host of white-capped Turkish Navy men were fraternising with white pork-pie American sailors.

In the Bosphorus lay the broad grey bulk of the United States air-craft-carrier Leyte, small Turkish launches clustering around with sightseers clamouring to be allowed on board.

Newspapers carried headlines featuring the word "Welcome," and as there is no such thing as the letter "w" in Turkish some of them had tied together two "V's"—"Velcome."

CIHAT BABAN

It was all gay and informal and warm, and I can assure you it was a pleasant relief from the May Day rehearsals and posturing pompousness which had accompanied me all the way from Moscow through Kiev and Sofia to the Bulgarian frontier at Svilengrad.

But that night, when I returned to my hotel, I strayed by mistake into the ballroom, where a private dance was being held.

I was bashfully backing out, but my companion, who knows every one in Istanbul, quick as lightning introduced me to a plump young man who, he said, was Cihat Baban, editor of the Istanbul daily Tasvir.

Cihat Baban was not taking a night off from duty. His newspaper, which was in opposition to the Government's policy, had, he told me, been suppressed by order of the Istanbul Military Governor. The newspaper's offence was that it had published the speech of an Opposition deputy alleging electoral irregularities in last year's general election, and challenging the legality of the Turkish Parliament as at present constituted.

"Where you are the deputy who made the speech, asked to substantiate the allegations which you had published?" I asked.

"No," said Cihat, "ours was a formal offence, Istanbul is under a state of siege, and a special ordinance prohibits any doubt being cast on the legality of the Turkish Parliament."

Most of the Dominions are scared of American expansion and prefer to be tied up with Britain. One must recognise their strong sentimental and cultural ties with the Motherland.

However, post-war Canada, now an industrial nation, emerges as the chief opponent of an organic Empire unity, while the Antipodes show an opposite trend.

New Zealand dockers refused to load 10,000,000 lb. of butter for American Forces in the Pacific. They said they had borne rationing for the sake of Britain, not for the American Army.

Both Tories and Socialists agree that Britain will only remain a Great Power so long as she is head of an Empire, but owing to Canada's opposition no Empire Cabinet was set up in the second World War as in the first.

Canada also consistently opposes the idea of an Empire Foreign Office. She has a de facto military alliance with America.

Militarily Britain, too, has closer bonds with America than with the Dominions. Still, though Empire unity may seem weak, all the Dominions declared war on Germany together.

In Colonial affairs the Labourites are even less socialist than they are at home. They dress up inevitable concessions as Socialism. British workers are not very conscientious about this because they share in the benefits of exploiting the Colonial peoples.

The all-out offensive of American capital is strongly influencing the Empire, exposing basic Anglo-American contradictions.

Newspapers outside Istanbul were allowed to publish the allegations without interference. Istanbul, it must be remembered, is by a long way the largest, most influential, political centre in Turkey.

Now, don't get me wrong. I am aware that—despite the existence of a vast and expensive secret police organisation and the circumstance that, until the beginning of last year, Turkey was a one-party State in which no Opposition to the Government was permitted—this country enjoys greater liberty than any of the Soviet Union's Communist-controlled satellites.

It is possible here to accuse the police of beating up Opposition voters and to bring them to trial, as I am told was done recently in Senirkent. Prosecution of Communist-directed security forces is unthinkable in the Soviet sphere of Europe.

I appreciate the difficulties of the Turkish Government's position under the constant barrage of hostile agitation from Soviet Russia.

DANGEROUS

BUT it is no use blinking the fact that the suppression of Opposition newspapers—and the fact that the Turkish Government refused to guarantee that any complaints made by Opposition observers of the poll shall be investigated—may prove embarrassing to Turkey's new American sponsors.

Even more dangerous, however, is this policy to Turkey's internal safety. It is only natural that, after 23 years of one-party rule, there is a great deal of criticism of the Government among the people.

There are no Communists to speak of in Turkey today. But public opinion is not allowed to assert itself in free elections it is not impossible that Turkey's Communist neighbour will exert some attraction on the Oppositionists.

Ataturk's mausoleum would become the mausoleum of modern Turkey and Truman's hopes of checking Soviet expansion into the Eastern Mediterranean and the oil wells of Iraq.

The True Story Of The Old Lady Of Hyde Park

By "Candidus"

THIS is a true story, and I call it to mind because in it there may be a moral lesson for Hongkong.

Many years ago, a woman began selling fruit in Hyde Park, London. She was a cheery, philosophic old soul. Sitting on her little stool, she carried on in almost all weathers. When showers came, she held an umbrella, but this became somewhat tiring, so she purchased a larger umbrella, and fastened it to a stick driven into the ground.

Business flourished, and after some time she erected a more stable covering, later adding a couple of small shelves. Authority, in the way of the park policemen, gardeners and keepers, benignly smiled upon her—although records do not reveal whether or not she occasionally nourished them with a succulent banana—and she continued to prosper in comparative comfort. What more natural then, that she should think how nice it would be if she could rig up a nice little bed, and enjoy the balmy summer air, listening to the birds early in the morning during London's summer time. Just a little addition, a few boards to ensure privacy—and all was well.

SHE loved flowers, and very soon, a little flower bed appeared. The effect was not only gratifying to her eye, but also to her pocket. By beautifying a few more square yards, she was able to sell flowers, all the fresher and sweeter for her tender care.

Unfortunately, some unruly and dishonest souls occasionally raided her garden. Only a strong fence could stop such a wicked practice, and the fence duly appeared—although here again history does not relate whether it was camouflaged with honeysuckle, jasmine or rambler roses.

Of course, history (once again) does not state whether she was stopped from storing gunpowder, saltpetre, kerosene or other explosive, but that doesn't matter very much.

WHAT about Hongkong today? Does the same law hold good? Very substantial structures have been and are being erected on public land by the thousand. In many of them, the occupiers sleep and rear their families on pavements, streets and various sites on vacant Crown land throughout the Colony. What about "rights" after five years' occupation (and many of our squatters must be very near that) until interrupted period, if not well beyond it? If that law holds good, would Hongkong be called upon to compensate for the resumption of what was once public land?

It is not for the moment that private owners permit unrestricted or uncontrolled squatting, but Government does.

If, however, Government is willing to permit people to seize public land, then those in possession should be called upon to pay rates and taxes, because thousands of them are carrying on decidedly lucrative businesses without contributing one cent towards the Colony's exchequer.

Perhaps somebody told them the story of the old lady of Hyde Park!

POCKET CARTOON

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



TO EXPLORE AMAZON

The world's only private aircraft carrier, the 142-foot motor yacht Breezein Thru, is ready for a Central and South American cruise.

Owned by Merri Sprott of Pasadena, the yacht carries on its "light deck" a four-seater amphibian seaplane with which Sprott intends to explore the upper reaches of the Amazon. The plane is put on and off the ship by a crane.

The Breezein Thru is skippered by Capt Paul C. Loveland who commanded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's personal PT boat in the English Channel. She carries a crew of 11. The diesel-powered yacht is a former Canadian naval patrol boat which Sprott purchased as surplus at the end of the war.

Sprott will take with him his wife, Gertrude, and several friends, including Mary Lloyd, artist-writer.

House Hunters Try Poetry

In America, house hunters are turning to poetry. An advertisement in an Indiana newspaper reads:

"My name is Mike, I'm one year old. A boy that's good and not too bad. I need a home, a place for three. Where Mom can cook for Dad and me."

STALIN'S SON

Moscow.—A check-up here yields no confirmation of an American report that Stalin's son survived imprisonment in a German prisoner of war camp. Goering visited him in camp during the war and promised him many privileges if he would denounce his country. He behaved with great dignity. There is little doubt he was murdered by the Germans before the capitulation.

HOLD-UP

Calcutta.—There was a sensational hold-up in North Calcutta when a local business man was robbed of nearly 1,300 ounces of gold—worth more than 350,000 rupees. The gold bars were brought from Bombay in two suitcases by air and were met at Dum Dum airport by a man who travelled to the city in a jeep. The jeep, the jeep collided with another jeep, and instantly two men armed with revolvers demanded the gold and decamped.

MONEY FAINT

New York.—An epidemic of fainting among the schoolboys of Memphis led to a medical investigation. The boys had been selling their blood to blood banks for extra spending money.

WOMAN PREACHERS

Copenhagen.—A bill giving men and women equal rights to be ordained as clergymen was carried in Parliament by 10 votes against 58.

FOURABLE TYPEWRITERS

New York.—Typists do not make good mothers, a psychiatrist doctor Irving Berger charged today. He said that typists, in fact all mothers who formerly earned their living, tend to raise children as if they were little clerks or cash registers. It is all right in the beginning, says the good doctor, but after the child ceases to become a tool he cannot be controlled "by means as simple as changing a typewriter ribbon."

ANOTHER HAW-HAW

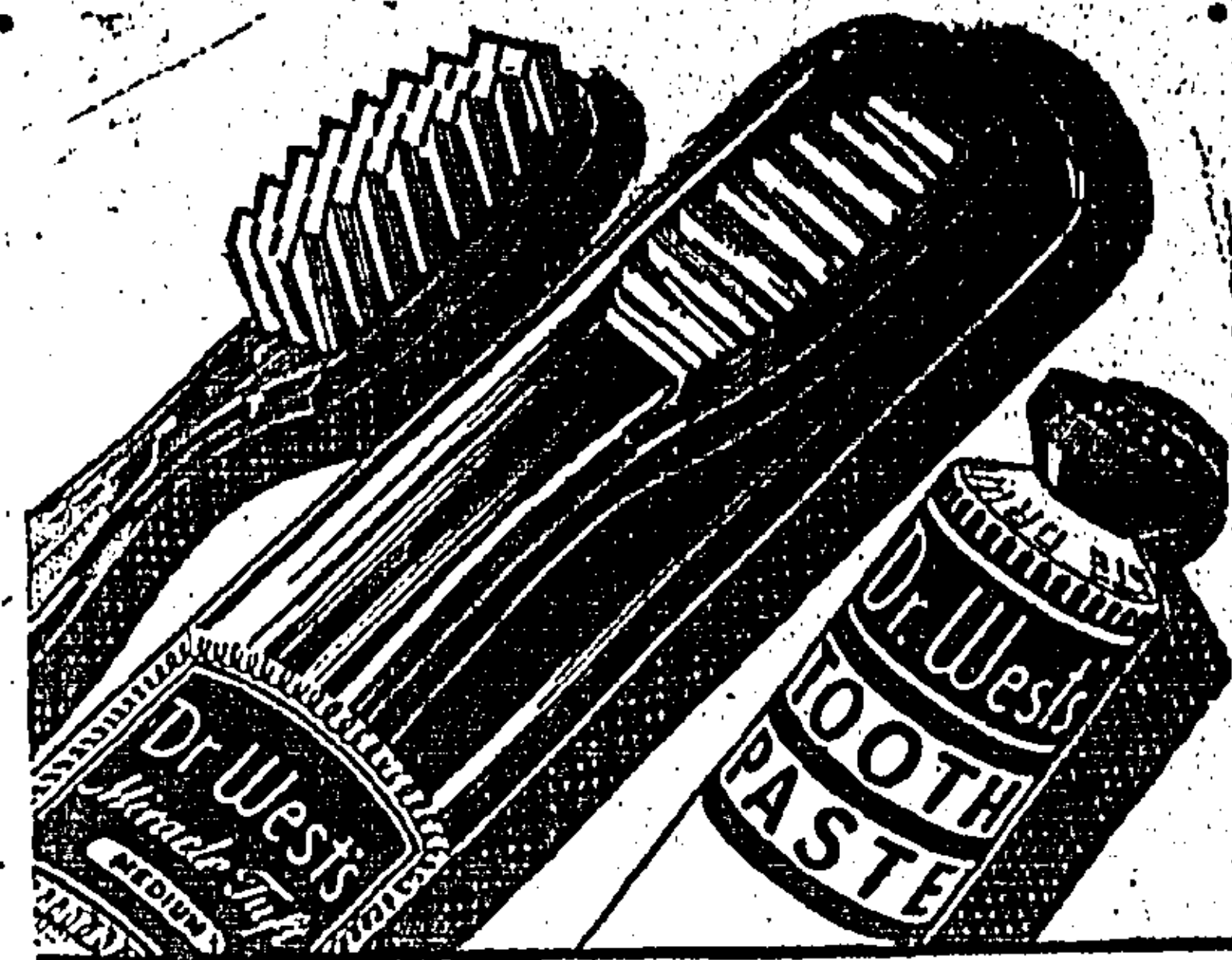
Johannesburg.—A special court has been appointed in Pretoria to try Sydney Erich Holm on charges of high treason. It is alleged he was the South African Lord Haw Haw who used to broadcast subversive propaganda from the German short wave station at Zeelen during the war.

WOMEN

Capetown.—Bathers and bedlams were felled by a sale at a shop in Durban. Well-dressed European women fought with Indians and natives to enter the clearance sale at a department store, lured by the most drastic price cuts for many years. Five thousand queued at dawn and a pile of glass windows craved in the rush. At first the police were thrown aside, but then charged again, using their batons in vain to restore order among the bargain hunters. Two women collapsed with heart attacks, police helmets rolled merrily on the floor; frocks pulled off. The uninvolved manager and the police made an attack in strength and "forced" the women out.

YANKEE DOODLE

Washington.—The manufacturers of America's more expensive brands of cigarettes are now being told to pay a tax on each cigarette.



Outlasts natural bristles more than 2 to 1

- Cleans teeth 60% better
- Waterproofed... anti-soggy
- Sealed in glass
- Guaranteed for a year

Trade Inquiries to L. D. Seymour & Co., Inc. 43 French Bank Bldg., Hongkong

From Here and There:

THEY KEEP MOVING IN KAMPEN

Amsterdam.—The municipality of the Dutch town of Kampen (eastern Holland) has accepted a proposal forbidding anybody "sitting or lying in the company of a member of the opposite sex on or at a public highway, a dyke, the verge of a road, its slopes or its bottom." This proposal originally also contained the clause that it was forbidden to sit on park benches with a member of the opposite sex, except for married people or relatives. Kampen is a highly pious town of about 25,000 inhabitants. Before two Calvinistic universities. Before the war anybody entering Kampen was handed a religious pamphlet warning them against the consequence of sin.

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Calcutta.—There was a sensational hold-up in North Calcutta when a local business man was robbed of nearly 1,300 ounces of gold—worth more than 350,000 rupees. The gold bars were brought from Bombay in two suitcases by air and were met at Dum Dum airport by a man who travelled to the city in a jeep. The jeep, the jeep collided with another jeep, and instantly two men armed with revolvers demanded the gold and decamped.

MONEY FAINT

New York.—An epidemic of fainting among the schoolboys of Memphis led to a medical investigation. The boys had been selling their blood to blood banks for extra spending money.

WOMAN PREACHERS

Copenhagen.—A bill giving men and women equal rights to be ordained as clergymen was carried in Parliament by 10 votes against 58.

FOURABLE TYPEWRITERS

New York.—Typists do not make good mothers, a psychiatrist doctor Irving Berger charged today. He said that typists, in fact all mothers who formerly earned their living, tend to raise children as if they were little clerks or cash registers. It is all right in the beginning, says the good doctor, but after the child ceases to become a tool he cannot be controlled "by means as simple as changing a typewriter ribbon."

ANOTHER HAW-HAW

Johannesburg.—A special court has been appointed in Pretoria to try Sydney Erich Holm on charges of high treason. It is alleged he was the South African Lord Haw Haw who used to broadcast subversive propaganda from the German short wave station at Zeelen during the war.

WOMEN

Capetown.—Bathers and bedlams were felled by a sale at a shop in Durban. Well-dressed European women fought with Indians and natives to enter the clearance sale at a department store, lured by the most drastic price cuts for many years. Five thousand queued at dawn and a pile of glass windows craved in the rush. At first the police were thrown aside, but then charged again, using their batons in vain to restore order among the bargain hunters. Two women collapsed with heart attacks, police helmets rolled merrily on the floor; frocks pulled off. The uninvolved manager and the police made an attack in strength and "forced" the women out.

YANKEE DOODLE

Washington.—The manufacturers of America's more expensive brands of cigarettes are now being told to pay a tax on each cigarette.

of cigarettes, who court the "snob trade" with various references to London royal warrants and so forth on their packages, have been told to print "clear and indelible" notices on every package that the cigarettes are made in America.

EVASIVE NEWSPRINT

Ottawa.—Canada is to send Argentina newsprint in exchange for edible oils. Initial trade calls for shipment to Canada of 8,000 tons of oil with a further 6,000 tons in prospect. Canada will send one-half of one percent of her total production of newsprint in return, but the exchange will not cut down the amount shipped to the United Kingdom or other countries overseas, since production this year is expected to be greater than last year.

KNEE DEEP

Mombasa.—Here are some of the effects of the effects of the phenomenal rainfall along the Kenya coast. Mombasa island records 37.23 inches for the first 20 days of May; two hundred and fifty Africans whose homes are knee-deep in water are being recommended in a military camp; Lamu seaport is unreachable by road and is cut off from Kenya by the sea; swollen rivers have destroyed two bridges in north Kenya; the south coast road is impassable; Mombasa automatic telephone exchange is in a chaotic state because of cable leaks and humidity; the sun's eclipse was eclipsed by heavy rain clouds.

ROYAL STRAWBERRIES

Verona.—Eight four-engined British planes transported 24 tons of strawberries from North Italy to England. One Italian export firm sent a basket of strawberries as a gift to the King.

EARLIEST LAW CODE IN CLAY

The earliest known code of law, written about 1875 B.C., has been discovered on four fragments of a clay tablet at the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The fragments were brought to the museum from southern Mesopotamia nearly 50 years ago but their significance was not realized until Dr Samuel N. Kramer and Dr Francis Steele of the Babylonian section, began writing a catalogue of material.

Curators estimated the tablet originally was 11 inches long and nine inches wide, containing 20 columns of cuneiform writing. Only a quarter of the entire tablet could be restored, however.

Kramer and Steele said the tablet probably was written 150 years before the widely-known Hammurabi "eye-for-an-eye, tooth-for-a-tooth" code discovered in 1901. Similarity in wording of the two codes indicated that the Hammurabi rules were based on the earlier laws.

King Lipit-Ishtar

The newly-found code was promulgated by a king who called himself Lipit-Ishtar in the text. It held that "if a man falls a tree in (another) man's garden, he shall pay one-half mina of silver."

Hammurabi's text was identical, except for a logical qualification: "If a man cuts down a tree in (another) man's garden, without the permission of the owner of the garden, he shall pay one-half mina of silver."

The newly-discovered tablet also said "If a man rents an ox and destroys it, he shall pay one-half of its market price." About 150 years later Hammurabi wrote "If a man rents an ox and destroys it, his eye, money equal to half its market price he shall pay to the owner of the ox."

SPORTS FEATURES

IS POOR FOOD ROBBING OUR SPORTS STARS OF THEIR STAMINA?

by..... DONALD McPHAIL
The British Davis Cup Player

Big international sporting events are upon us, and I fancy we are going to take a lot more earnings.

But if you feel like criticising our sports stars when they fail just ponder this question: What connection has our present "poor feeding" with the prowess of our sportsmen?

Last season I was chosen as a Davis Cup lawn tennis player against France—I have been Scottish tennis champion since 1933.

I was 35 and, although I am no world-beater, I regarded myself in top physical condition.

Yet apart from being outclassed in ability by the French players, I found that the physical condition of the entire British team in no way compared with that of our opponents.

EMPTY FEELING

Later on at Wimbledon a curious thing happened. It was during my championship match there with Mille, of Yugoslavia. I took the first set at six games to two and really felt I had the beating of my man.

In the second set, leading three games to one, I lost the next critical game and suddenly felt the bottom dropping right out of my play. There was an empty feeling in the pit of my stomach.

Quite contrary to my character I found an obsession taking hold of me—"All I want is to get it over!" It was not just physical fatigue.

It was the fatigue that comes with nervous exhaustion. Of course I lost. The sports writers said I "cracked badly" mentally and physically, because my stamina failed.

CAUSE OF FATIGUE

My case was not an isolated one. I found the foreigner beating us every time in sheer physical condition.

We Britons lacked a reserve of energy. Our prolonged shortage of nourishing goods was beginning to tell.

Athletic fatigue is due to an accumulation of acid in the muscles. In normal circumstances of good feeding and rest the acid is eliminated from the blood stream. But now athletic stiffness persists, accumulates and causes strain which can undermine the will to win.

These were my own conclusions—the conclusions of a man who has always trained because he likes to feel fit, who, coached by Arthur Dixon, of Glasgow Rangers, could keep on running day after day without feeling tired or leg weary.

Mr. W. F. Hugh Dempster, the captain who has created the Wimbledon stars for many years, finds there is an "epidemic" of pulled muscles in sport. Nearly every trainer has the same story to tell, and has much the same reason to offer for the crop of injuries—lack of muscle-building food.

The severe injuries of the Wimbledon stars for many years, finds there is an "epidemic" of pulled muscles in sport. Nearly every trainer has the same story to tell, and has much the same reason to offer for the crop of injuries—lack of muscle-building food.

Now we find the American Walker Cup golf team bringing over supplies of ham and eggs—which they will generously share with the British players—to fortify themselves for this week's match at St. Andrews.

He can even detect a tendency to deterioration in the average muscle tissue, particularly among boys who have grown up in the war years. Wooderson, the famous miler, has this to say: "For two or three hard races I am all right, as my recent performances show, but if I have to do more than that, then I feel the strain."

A TRAINER'S VIEW

"The shortage of good milk, fats and eggs is, I feel sure, a contributory cause of this collapse of stamina."

Ted Broadbent, trainer of Freddie Mills, the boxer, is very clear in his mind: "I have seven brothers, lots of other relatives, and I have always lived in Walworth."

"All my relatives and my friends—including a fishmonger who can supply salmon, sole, haddock and other prime fish—usually round when I have a boxer to train."

"That is why Freddie Mills is getting his food now. If he had to rely on his rations, he wouldn't last three rounds."

Even the Americans here for last season's Wimbledon began to feel the effects of our meagre diet by the time they had used up energy on the way to the championships.

Some of the American girls were eating double portions at every meal. Now we find the American Walker Cup golf team bringing over supplies of ham and eggs—which they will generously share with the British players—to fortify themselves for this week's match at St. Andrews.

2 ROUNDS ENOUGH

This is Henry Cotton's view: "The golfer of today does not get enough to build up sufficient energy and stamina to stand the strain of playing 36 holes. He tires physically and mentally before the end of two rounds."

Cotton gave Von Nida's two recent wins in big tournaments as proof of the effects of becoming a professional. Some of the American girls were eating double portions at every meal. Now we find the American Walker Cup golf team bringing over supplies of ham and eggs—which they will generously share with the British players—to fortify themselves for this week's match at St. Andrews.

After wintering in the South of France Cotton has been feeding well for more than five months. He feels fine.

Tony Roberts, the 16-year-old Torquay boy who has shown possibilities of becoming a second Fred Perry in international tennis, is allowed to play only twice a week by his father.

If he were a young American he would be on the court every day.

FATHER'S FEARS

Is this regime imposed on Tony Roberts because his father fears that, on today's diet, the lad may burn himself out if he plays too often?

I am pleading no excuse for our international failures. I am merely trying to make what I honestly believe is a statement of fact.

The sportsman would be the last person in the world who would ask for extra rations so that he can play his sport better.

Most of them, I am sure, will agree with me that we must not cease to compete in international events if we must make our beatings. But when we fail, let us not pin all the blame on the individual.

Arthur Peall says:

LEFT of diagram shows what may be called a double target at snooker. Pocketing the first target is almost too easy to be miscalculated.

But not so the second target. It is a little more difficult to pocket, but it is a much more important shot. It is a double target shot. It is a double target shot. It is a double target shot.

So far as scoring two points for a double target shot, it is a much more important shot. It is a double target shot. It is a double target shot. It is a double target shot.

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Korea Seeks Admission To 1948 Olympics

New York. Korea, emerging as a free nation after being under Japan's heel since 1910, plans to send a 100-man team—spearheaded by two great marathon runners—to the 1948 Olympic games at London if the International Olympic Committee approves its membership bid.

Two eloquent spokesmen—Miss Louise Yim and Kee Chung Sohn—pleaded Korea's cause here and gained the sympathy of both American sports leaders and sports writers.

They asked that southern Korea (occupied by U.S. forces) be permitted to send its athletes to London and regretted that they could not speak for northern Korea (occupied by Russian forces).

Korea, a rich country with a total population of 30,000,000, has never sent athletes to the Olympic games as Koreans, but always under the colours of Japan. But now, it asks that Avery Brundage and Dan Ferris of the United States seek permission for Koreans to compete as Koreans in 1948.

Final arrangements for Korea's bid have been made through Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of American Amateur Athletic Union, and Miss Yim, Korea's delegate to the United Nations, and Kee Chung Sohn, 1936 Olympic Marathon champion and record-holder.

Sohn, who finished third in the 1936 Olympic marathon, and Yun Bok Suh, winner of the recent Boston Marathon. All three are members of the executive committee of the Korean A.A.U., headed by honorary president Lyuh Woon Hyung.

AMERICAN BACKING

The Korea A.A.U. will submit a formal application for Olympic membership at the coming Olympic international meeting at Stockholm and Ferris has assured the three runners that the American representatives will urge acceptance.

The first definite indication of Koreans' athletic ability came in the 1936 games when Sohn—then 26 and running under Japan's colours—won the Marathon in the record time of 2:20:19.2.

(The Japanese changed Sohn's name to Kitei Son and that is the way he is listed in record books.) Evidence of Korea's great distance runners of today is Yun Bok Suh, 24-year-old, 115-pound Seoul university student who defeated European marathoner Mikko Hietanen of Finland to win the Boston Marathon (26 miles, 385 yards) in the record time of 2:25:30.

American soldiers, who have stimulated sports in Korea, raised \$1,500 to start the three runners to compete at Boston. And financing Korea's potential Olympic team may have to follow the same pattern.

As Miss Yim explained, if an exchange rate is established for Korea in time for the '48 games, Korea can finance its own team.

POPULAR VICTORY

But if not, Korea's American friends there and here will have to carry the major load and from present indications they will be glad to do so. Suh's gritty victory in the Boston Marathon when he tripped over a dog, cut his knee and broke his shoe lace but scrambled up and ran on to victory—was a popular one in America.

Korean basketball teams recently have defeated American G.I. teams in Korea and are considered "exceptionally good." Their marathon runners rank with the world's best.

Sohn said Korea's best sprinter at present is Yu-Tak Kim, who does 100 metres in 30.5 seconds. Korea's top broad jumper is Won Kwong Kim who leaps 7.87 metres while Chang Chun Yu does 1.500 metres in 4.00.—United Press.

This "Amateur" Nonsense

Y tradition old like the pavilion at Lord's, captains of England at cricket must be amateurs.

Probably not even the extremest of cricketing Blimps would say in public now, as the late Lord Hawke said years ago, "Pray God no professional will ever captain England," but there the unspoken ordinance remains, governing the choice of leader against the South Africans this season and the Australians next.

Another of the line of unpaid captains, N. W. D. Yardley, has been appointed now. Unquestionably he has much more than his amateurism to commend him. Even so, the principle is worth discussion.

BRADMAN'S £60

In Australia, where our amateur-professional distinctions sorely puzzle the natives, they are very common-sense. They do not use the works amateur and professional, because they pay all players alike and refer to them merely as cricketers.

I have never noticed that Don Bradman was any worse a captain because he took his £60 a match like the others. Why should he not?

But there we are. Cricket authority in England, being conservative in outlook, will go on choosing amateurs as "skippers," even if they are not worth their place in an England side.

One day there will come an end to it—when the race of amateurs dies out because no young men are left able to afford continuous cricket for five months a year. Two wars have brought that regrettable day much nearer.

So the field for the England captaincy was narrowed to two men—Norman Yardley, the selected, who vice-captained the party recently in Australia, and an outside possibility—W. J. Edrich, who, like Walter Hammond, has gone into business and abandoned paid cricket.

Others there are who might have been chosen, but for age—Brian Valentine, of Kent, is 39; E. W. Y. Robins, Middlesex, and A. B. Sellers, Yorkshire, each 40.

As this season's captain will be groomed for next year's more important job the extra year would have been a further handicap.

Edrich, 31, will undoubtedly be a first choice for the English side again this season as an all-round cricketer, apart from questions of captaincy.

Would Yardley have been? The answer to that one is "possibly" even "probably," for in Australia he showed himself a plucky batsman, with a cool, determined head when things were going wrong; he surprised everyone by his powers as an emergency bowler; and there was nothing wrong with his fielding either.

NEVER-SAY-DIE

We hope our bowling will be strong enough this season to give Yardley a rest, but even though Yorkshire do not put him on very often he is a useful man to have in reserve.

Even if Yardley were a professional, his would be a popular choice. He is a cheerful, keen cricketer who, while maintaining the Cambridge University attitude towards the game, yet has absorbed, in his Yorkshire experience, something of the dour never-say-die outlook of Yorkshire v. Lancashire, in Australia, where he captained

NORMAN YARDLEY (left), the new England cricket captain, and W. J. EDRIK, the "might-have-been."



Bruce Harris,
who accompanied the Test team to Australia, says, 'Promote the best men'

England in the fifth Test match without detriment to our chances, he was esteemed as much as any member of the side.

As for Edrich, I fancy he will have to wait some time for his England, even his Middlesex captaincy. Did you notice that in the absence of Robins from the county side last week it was led, not by him, but by F. G. Mann?

You cannot be a Middlesex professional one year and a Middlesex captain the next; it just isn't done. And until he leads a county he cannot lead his county for experience counts in cricket captaincy.

NATURAL LEADERS

That is the worst of the "amateurs only" custom; it means that paid

players who, like Edrich, are natural leaders of men, cannot train for the highest honour open to a cricketer. If Edrich had been an amateur before the war he might have captained England now.

Edrich, 31, possessing his full share of education, brains, initiative, drive, and resoluteness, has captained a RAF squadron in raids over Germany, but so far as I know he has never captained a first-class cricket side. That matter ought to be set to rights.

In Australia he had his tiny chance when Hammond with fibrosis fell out of the match against Ballarat. But that is not nearly enough. He must have more opportunities. The first of them might have come in the Gentlemen v. Players match at Lord's in July, for in that game there must be one professional captain. But, unhappily, now Edrich is on the same side of the fence as Yardley.

Let us abolish this "amateur" shibboleth and promote to captaincy the men most suited to command.

Test captain must not be a figurehead

By JACK HOBBS

FROM one point of view the problem of the captaincy of England's Test team this summer is simplified—we know we have to find a new man. So far as I can see, however, there is no ready-made or obvious successor to Wally Hammond.

Must we have an amateur? All my experience of big cricket tells me that the best reason for having an amateur captain is that the majority of the professionals prefer it that way. The authorities like it, too.

On one occasion I was left as the skipper of a Test match side. I didn't want the job, and I didn't very much like it when I had it.

The "pro" player has to be a success, otherwise his livelihood goes. He is less likely to be a success if he has other than his actual play to think about.

The amateur, on the other hand, can fail and come back. In any case, where is the professional cricketer who has all the necessary qualifications?

What we can be sure about is that a player does not necessarily become a captain because he is a professional. He can be changed from "pro" to amateur.

The news that Bill Edrich was doing the switch-over was hailed, in some quarters, as the automatic answer to our England captain problem.

Edrich might possibly prove to be a good captain, but nobody can say whether he would be. He is lacking at least one most valuable asset—captaincy experience.

Must be popular

Norman Yardley had some useful experience as deputy to Hammond in Australia, but he would be an even bigger liability to take on what seems likely to become a new England captaincy.

Personally, I think Brian Sellers is a very good captain indeed. He is not a captain, a very good leader, and very nearly, if not absolutely, qualified as a batsman up to first match standard.

That brings us to another point. Our next skipper, whoever he may be, must be worth his place in the

Time for experiment?

The wicketkeeper knows, better than anybody else, what is happening in the middle, and one of these days we may find a wicketkeeper-captain.

S. C. Griffith of Sussex, crops up as a possibility, but the stories brought back from Australia of the keeping of Godfrey Evans suggest that he is just ahead of us.

The time may be ripe for experiment, and it does not seem necessary to appoint a captain for the whole of the series of Test matches just ahead of us.

If a Test match batsman, or a bowler fails he is dropped. Much more important than any one player is the skipper. If the one selected does not prove a success, well, he should be substituted, and the substitute being thrown, from right and left.

First Half Of Racing Season Closes Today

BY "THE TURF"

The curtain goes down on the first half of the racing season at Happy Valley this afternoon with a programme of eight events, highlighted by the Lantau Handicap, with its huge cash sweep.

At the time of writing the sweepstake had sold approximately 650,000 tickets, and the lucky holder will win nearly \$300,000.

A large crowd of racegoers is expected at the Valley unless the weather—which yesterday was most unpromising—discourages the fans.

First saddling bell will be rung at 2.30 p.m., and in addition to the Lantau Handicap, interest will be displayed in the Manley Handicap.

FINAL HANDICAP (UNOFFICIAL)

(About 7 Furlongs and 40 Yards).

The programme opens with the usual military event confined to the Hongkong Servicing Race Club over a course from the one mile post, once round. The heavyweights will find it much more trying over the mile, and provided nothing untoward happens Tony (152 lbs) should just about get the verdict.

As for the 158 lbs, will find the distance suitable and is capable of securing a place. Resalder (165 lbs) has still kept in condition, while other possibilities are Jackie (165 lbs) and Jacobus (100).

MANLEY HANDICAP "B" CLASS (Six Furlongs)

This six furlong sprint will bring out a well balanced field and some interesting betting should result. Fifth Alarm (143 lbs) with Rowlands up, is conceding an excellent chance of averting his defeat at the hands of Royal Commission, V-J Day and Kim are very lightly treated and the distance is just about right.

The finish should be fought out between these four ponies. V-J Day is the best outsider to follow. The remainder of the field will include Jeop Hing, Masterpiece, Spanish Onion, Speedway and Thunderbolt.

BONDI STAKES "C" CLASS (About 1 Mile 171 Yards)

There is nothing of note in this first section of "C" class ponies and picking the winner should not be difficult. On form Wilhelmina (142 lbs) with Ostroumoff up, should be the safest bet in view of his easy running the last time he was out, his promotion from the "D" to "C" class. Eastern Diamond (150 lbs), is another likely candidate and third place should go to Toosie (152 lbs). For an outside chance watch Peggy (149 lbs).

SPENCER STAKES "D" CLASS (Six Furlongs)

This race is confined to "D" class, first section and a struggle is likely to develop between Normandy (142 lbs), Happy Season (126 lbs), Blackie (144 lbs) and Rosebud (139 lbs). I recommend Blackie to win, with Normandy and Happy season for the minor positions. Rosebud is an outside chance.

SPENCER STAKES "D" CLASS (Six Furlongs)

This was announced yesterday by the Olympic organising committee in a report on completed arrangements for the two races which are among the most dramatic of the 130 events, in the games a measuring wheel was pushed over both courses to get the distance down to the exact yard.

SNACK BAR FOR RUNNERS

London, June 6. Long distance men in the 1948 Olympics' two most gruelling races, the marathon and the fifty kilometre road walk, will have a snack bar every five kilometres if they care to eat on the way to fame.

If they stub a toe, an ambulance will take them to a first aid oasis half way along the route and to give the customers a run for their money, the entries will start in Wembley stadium and finish there with one lap of the track.

This was announced yesterday by the Olympic organising committee in a report on completed arrangements for the two races which are among the most dramatic of the 130 events, in the games a measuring wheel was pushed over both courses to get the distance down to the exact yard.

12-MILE LAP

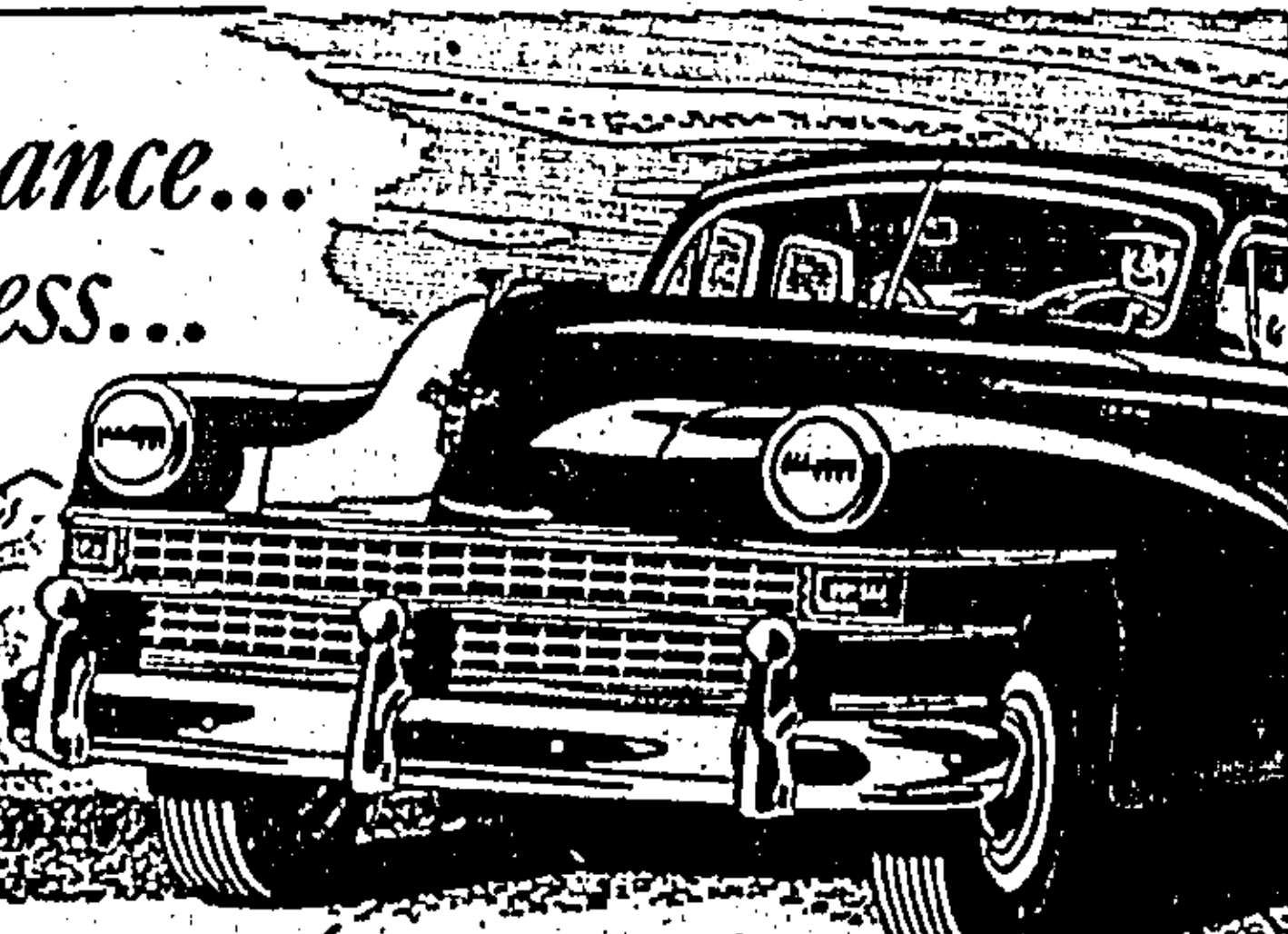
The marathon scheduled to start at 3 p.m. on Saturday August 7, 1948, will cover a distance of 26 miles 385 yards. Running north of the stadium the course covers approximately seven miles in the outward and a return journey. A large lap of nearly 12 miles will be covered once, most of it being in the country avoiding built up areas.

For the 50 kilometre walk set for 1.30 p.m. on Saturday July 31, 1948 the same course will be covered plus the required extra mileage in the middle. This race has been contested only twice in the modern history of the Olympics in 1932 and 1936.

Stage makers will be provided at each kilometre and mile post so that the runners can pace their strength for the benefit of the spectators back at the Olympic stadium positions, and times of the leaders will be announced.

In fact it looks like nothing has been left undone. Officials have even provided a bus to haul the runners around for a previous look.—Associated Press.

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for style



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NEW HYDRAULICALLY OPERATED TRANSMISSION and improved Fluid Drive enable you to drive mile after mile without ever having to touch the gearshift lever or clutch.



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Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Which of these is the third line of Gray's "Elegy"—
(a) The homeward ploughman plods his weary way,
(b) The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
(c) The weary ploughman homeward plods his way?
2. Apart from being London phone exchanges, what else have these in common—
Hlop, Primrose, Speedwell?
3. If you were a typologist you would have a knowledge of—
Drums, print, spirit-rappings, tapestry?



4. What is this—
Cryptogram, monogram, anagram?
5. Largest cities in Australia and New Zealand are also the oldest settlements. They are—
Melbourne and Wellington, Sydney and Auckland, Canberra and Christchurch?
6. Frison is often referred to as "clink." Why?
7. Highest possible break at snooker is—
105, 110, 147, 154, 155?
8. Which of these African rivers flows into the Mediterranean—
Congo, Zambesi, Nile, Niger, Orange River?
9. Adventitious means—
Thrilling event, false account, accidental, coming event?

MALADJUSTMENTS MAKE YOU ILL

The growing complexities of modern life are largely responsible for increasing illnesses and maladjustment among people, graduating medical students of the University of Pennsylvania were told.

Chester I. Bernard, research specialist in human behavior, told the graduates that illnesses resulting from maladjustments to society are increasing despite the improvements of the material conditions of life.

"One major disturbing cause," he said, "is the extreme specialization of knowledge and of employment, which has greatly reduced the ease of communication among people and has promoted blockages and frustrations."

—United Press.

The Most Astonishing Trial In Britain

Two months—and it may be only beginning

By BERNARD HARRIS

IN the City of Hull, which has a population of 300,000, and is Britain's third largest port, a criminal charge is being inquired into of which the proceedings bid fair to be the longest in the present century.

It has already lasted nearly two months, but when it started the experts estimated that it would be over in a week or ten days. It has set up a record for any case dealing with the building and contracting industry.

In Hull, where it has aroused intense interest because of the personalities involved and its possible effect on the city's rates, they call it for short the "Tarran case."

The name derives from one of the four defendants. Mr Robert Greenwood Tarran, once sheriff and chief warden of Hull, started work as a 9s. a week joiner and founded the business of Tarran Industries, which, at its peak, employed 10,000 people and had an annual turnover approaching £2,500,000.

He was its managing director until February 8, 1945.

AN OLD FRIEND

Concerned with him on one only of the nine matters before the court is Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett, an old friend of Tarran and a former director of Tarran Industries. During the hearing of the case Sir Noel celebrated his 65th birthday.

A former assistant secretary of the Treasury, he has served as president of many sporting associations and is a member of the International Olympic Committee.

The two other defendants are Mr Herbert Bland Southern, assistant to the company's general manager for contracts, and Mr Irvin Haylock, a former secretary of the company.

The summonses, which are being heard at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, arise out of allegations that the balance sheets published by Tarran Industries in 1942 and 1943 were false in certain material particulars.

The hearing has already extended over a period of eight weeks and the court has sat on 32 days.

So far 60 witnesses have been called. Another dozen remain to be heard. More than 450 exhibits—ledgers, contracts, letters, and other documents—have been produced.

It is estimated that Mr Doubleday, the greying, slightly harassed-looking deposition clerk, has already typed 330,000 words of witnesses' depositions—the equivalent of four average-length novels.

The silent typewriter with which he started his mammoth job has broken down under the strain.

Now he has a slightly noisier machine, which sometimes makes it difficult for those at the back of the small, freshly decorated courtroom to catch every word that is spoken.

THE COST

Each day of the hearing costs the citizens of Hull between £200 and £300.

Cases such as the Tarran case are governed by the Costs in Criminal Cases Act (1908), which lays down that the district in which proceedings take place is responsible for the costs of the prosecution.

The gossip in Hull is that the total costs will work out at between £12,000 and £13,000, which is the equivalent of a 2d. rate in the city.

Alderman L. Schultz, of the City Council's finance committee, does not confirm this estimate. But he expresses the view that it has not been exaggerated and may even prove an underestimate.

The costs of the defendants personally are unlikely to be much less than those of the prosecution.

People concerned with the case say feelingly that Mr R. Cleworth, youngish, bespectacled counsel, who is appearing for the Director of Public Prosecutions, is well on the way to becoming the most unpopular man in Hull.

They tell him that he will have to grow a beard so that he can get to the station unrecognised when the case ends.

That sort of good-humoured banter is typical of the comments on the Tarran case.

Mr Tarran himself, during the duller parts of the hearing, has composed poems about its inordinate length and passed them round.

He has suggested to the representatives of Scotland Yard and to Mr Cleworth that a "score board" should be erected at the back of the courtroom.

It would give the number of the witness and the number of the exhibit, the words spoken by the previous witness, the total words typed, and other relevant statistics.

After 32 days a sort of family party appears in the courtroom. "I've tried to make it that way," says Mr Tarran.

During the adjournment he is going up to Perth to supervise the building and civil engineering business he has established there.

"I've told Cleworth," he said, "that I'll bring back a haggis so that he and Mr MacDonald and I can have a New Year party in proper style if we are still together."

Mr MacDonald is Mr John Robert MacDonald, Hull's stipendiary magistrate, who is hearing the case.

SLIP CORRECTED

As he enters court for the morning session the usher cries "Silence," and Mr MacDonald, with a friendly smile round the court, says, for the 32nd time, "Good morning, gentlemen."

He, too, helps to relieve the tedium of what are at times dull and formal proceedings.

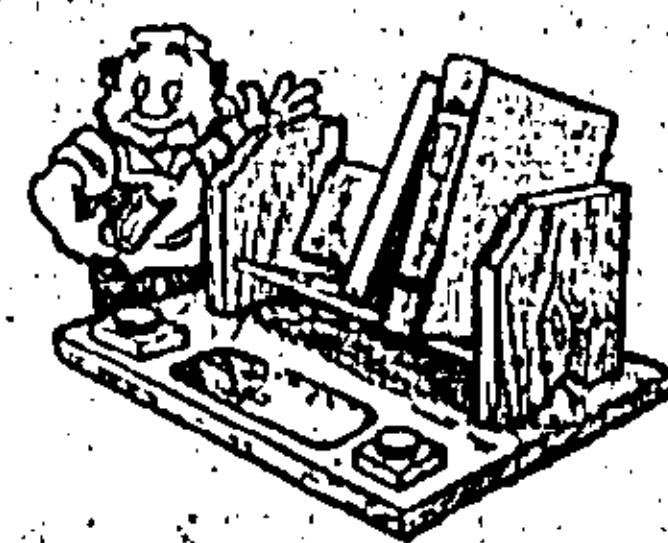
Evidence was being given about the price and dates of certain housing contracts carried out by Tarran Industries for the City of Leeds.

A figure quoted by Mr Cleworth did not correspond with that in a document just handed to the magistrate.

Mr MacDonald corrected the slip. Then added, with a half-smile—"If it is proof that the magistrate here does keep awake."

CHIPPY'S PLANS FOR A BOOK TROUGH

TODAY we're on a very simple job. It's a book trough—with a desk base for those who choose to add it.



STEP 1: Make your two ends from 1/2 in. or 3/4 in. wood—the best you have got. You see how in the illustration below. The piece L—am sawing is 13 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., with a one-inch hole drilled in the centre. This gives two similar pieces and makes the trough 5 1/2 in. high.

STEP 2: Screw two carriers—of timber a little thinner than your ends—between these ends. The lower one is 2 1/2 in. wide and the upper one is 4 in. wide. The length is as you desire—the one in the sketch was 13 1/2 in. long.

The top sketch shows you the angle at which to fix the carriers. Use, if possible, black roundhead screws, but if you are using ordinary ones sink them below the surface of the timber and cover. If the timber is very light, use panel pins instead of screws.

Don't forget to use plenty of energy when sandpapering the bottom as well as the sides or you'll scratch the furniture.

There you have a simple book trough, but if you look at the top sketch you will see how it can be elaborated into a better job, ideal for the desk of a student or busy man.



STEP 3: Make a base of 1/2 in. timber, 10 in. long and 12 in. wide. Mount your trough to the rear of the base as shown. You will find it better to make shallow channels into which to sink the feet of the trough. Fit two screws from underneath at each end.

NOTE: If you decide to mount your book trough in channels I suggest you make your end pieces 5 1/2 in. high instead of 5 in., but still place your carriers in the same position.

On the front of the base you can mount or gouge out a pen tray, and mount two inkwells or an inkwell and pin holder (to match the inkwell if possible). Pen tray goes in the centre, inkwell at right (if you are right-handed). The inkwell and pin holder should be sunk into the base.

A refinement is to fit, underneath, four studs, preferably rubber, or you may be able to cover the base with a piece of leatherette.

NUDISM HAS A ROSY FUTURE

Nudism has a rosy future, America's No. 1 nudist believes.

Within 10 years, hardly anybody will hesitate to shed his clothes—along with his modesty—during his leisure time, he said.

Alois Knapp, self-styled best-understood man in the United States, said the number of nudists has doubled in less than a year. More than 2,000,000 men, women and children now run around in their skin every chance they get, he said.

"If people continue undressing at the present rate, wearing clothes during leisure hours eventually will be as old-fashioned as grandpa's flannel night shirt," he said.

Knapp, president of the American Sunbathing Association, said it was much too early even to think about people going around nude while doing their daily business. But maybe in 10 years or so they will be able to swim at public beaches au naturel without blushing, all the way down to their toenails, he said.

"We have to do this thing gradually," he said. "I've been watching the necklines of bathing suits and evening dresses slip slowly downward every year. Eventually, the law of gravity is bound to win."

Knapp, a slight, grey-haired lawyer, edged in his gray business suit. He said he could hardly wait for the opening of the 1947 nudist season at his camp at Roselawn, Indiana.

Knapp attributed the "popularity" of nudism principally to people's natural desire to be comfortable.

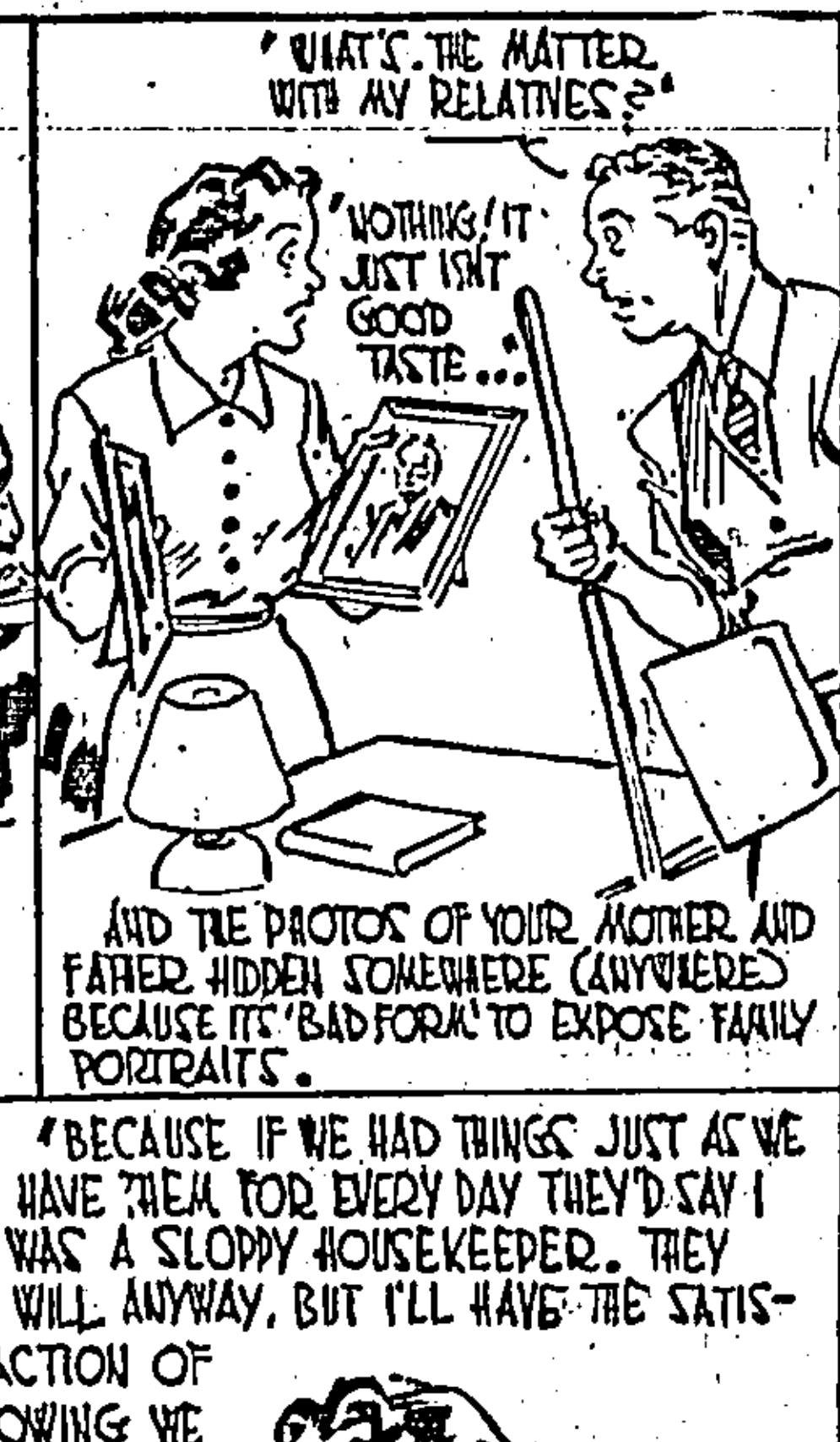
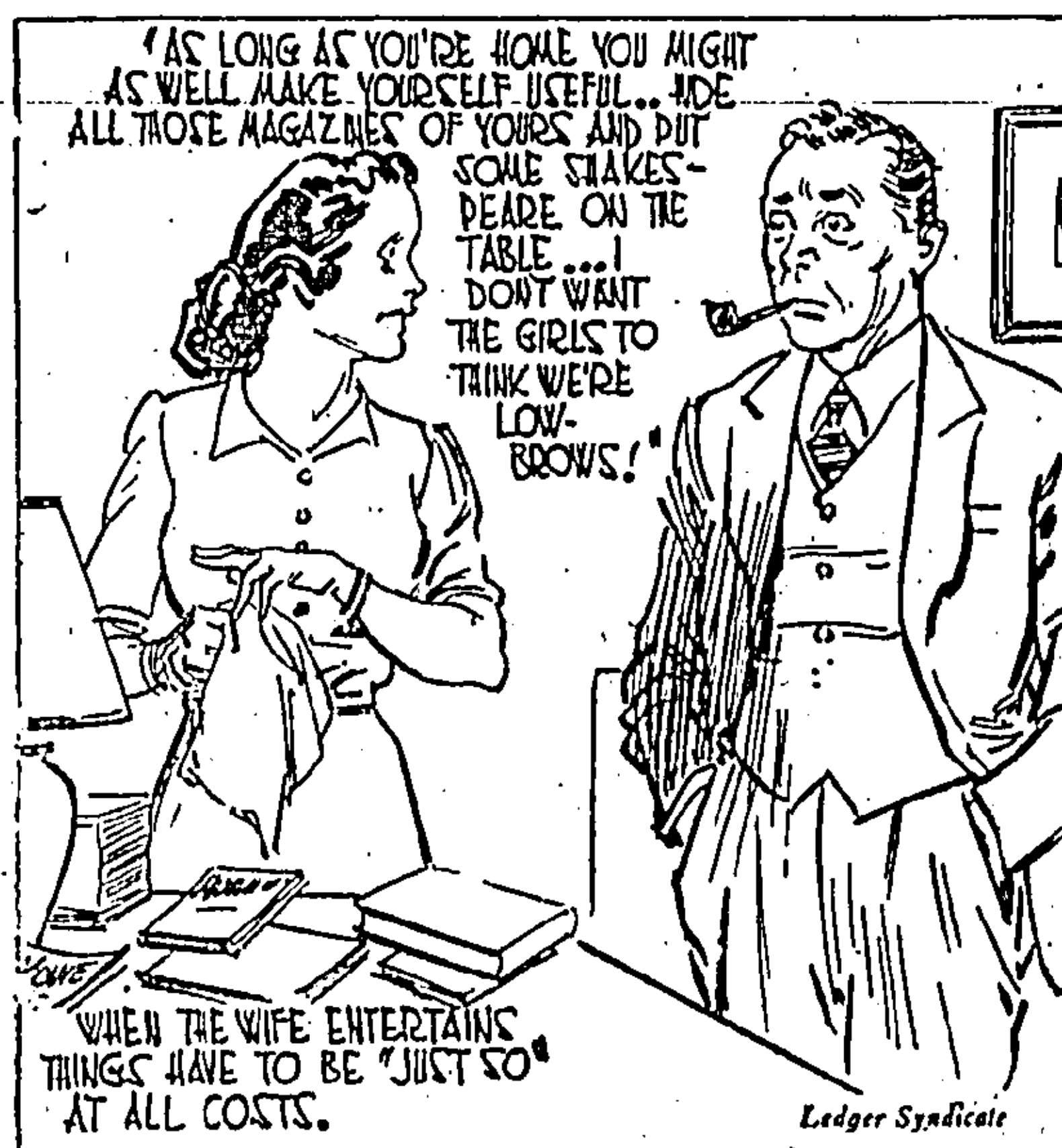
"Nudism doesn't mean you have to go nude all the time," he said. "It just means that when you don't feel like getting all dressed up with no place to go, you don't have to. It's the freedom to take off your clothes whenever you want."

"The evolution of a nudist is very interesting. At first most people say that it just feels good not to have to wear clothes. After a while they realise how good it is for their health—mentally, physically, emotionally, and morally."

Knapp said he knew of one other cause for the growth of nudism: "high clothing prices."—United Press.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"When The Wife Entertains" BY KEMP STARRETT



France's Finest
BRANDY

MARTELLS

★ ★ ★

FRESH SHIPMENT RECEIVED

CANADIAN BEER
LAGER

FRONTENAC

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Motor bus leaves corner Hankow and
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10.00 a.m. to 7.45 p.m.

Enjoy your swimming under ideal
conditions. Dancing every afternoon.

A DELIGHTFUL BEACH
AMID RUSTIC SURROUNDINGS

Good food, wines, spirits and beers.

MAKE A DATE — AND ENJOY YOURSELF.

LABOUR PARTY LAUNCHES NEW PUBLICATION

As though to underline that
its "moving to the left" the
Labour Party has launched a
new magazine designed to bring
together all socialist, social-
democratic and labour parties
the world over.

Entitled "Socialist World" in
pointed contra-distinction to Com-
munist and free enterprise worlds,
the new magazine will be published
quarterly at first in English,
French, Czech, and later in numer-
ous other languages including
Polish, Spanish and the Scandi-
navian tongues.

Actual publishers are the Inter-
national Division of the British
Labour Party and the actual owners
are newly-formed Federation of
Socialist Parties which has in-
structed Transport House—Labour Party
headquarters—to launch it. But
the editorship for the time being is
distinctly British.

Among features in the first issue
will be a discussion on the prospects
of the United States having a third
political party, an article by the
American writer Philip Taft on the
prospects facing American trade
unions in the near future, another
by J. Marayam, president of the
Indian Socialist Party, on the out-
look for the party in that sub-
continent, one discussing "composition
of British Labour rebels in the
House of Commons," an authoritative
review of the Social-democratic
movement in Sweden and the
Netherlands, and an account of
Czechoslovakia's progress since the
end of the war.

The Czech edition will appear
simultaneously with the English
edition.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle:—

Across:—1 and 7, Robinson
Crusoe; 8, Oratorio; 9, Scottish; 12,
Nerves; 13, Relegate; 15, USSR; 17,
Ankle; 19, Told; 20, Elk; 23, Oracle;
24, Napes; 25, Nett.

Down:—1, Rostrum; 2, Orchestra;
3, BAOR; 4, Illicitly; 5, Note; 6, No;
7, See 1; 8, Aches; 10, Iranian; 11,
Heel; 14, Gates; 16, Soap; 18, Kine;
21, Lot; 22, Kilt; 23, On.

Canadian Trade Fair Next Year

Applications for space in
Canada's 1948 International
Trade Fair must be submitted
by manufacturers and producers
in time to reach him before
July 1, Mr. Kenneth F. Noble,
Canadian Trade Commissioner
in Hongkong, announced today.

Now ready for distribution is
an official brochure which outlines
rules and regulations and describes
services to be made available in
Toronto, where the fair is to be held
from May 31 to June 12, next year.

Copies are being sent to prospec-
tive exhibitors who have already
placed a request for this pamphlet,
and others may obtain it by apply-
ing to the office of the Canadian
Trade Commissioner, Room 131,
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Build-
ing, Hongkong, or P.O. Box 126.

This International Trade Fair will
be the first of its kind ever sponsored
by the Canadian Government.
Its primary purpose is to provide a
common meeting ground for buyers
and sellers from all parts of the
world.

Space rental has been fixed at
\$2.50 (Canadian) per square foot
and this charge, in addition to the
floor space, will include facades,
booths, and general lighting ready
for the exhibitor to install his
display.

No extra fee will be made for
storage of the exhibitor's display and
shipping boxes from May 10 to June
22, 1948. Neither is there to be any
additional charge for a listing of
the firm's name, and products on
display in the Canadian International
Trade Fair catalogue. Each exhibi-
tor will be given three special
badges and passes at no extra cost.

A special staff will be on duty at
the trade fair to give information
on customs regulations, rail and
freight tariffs, marine insurance,
banking and financial facilities. It
is also planned to provide inter-
preters and public stenographers for
the benefit of exhibitors and buyers.

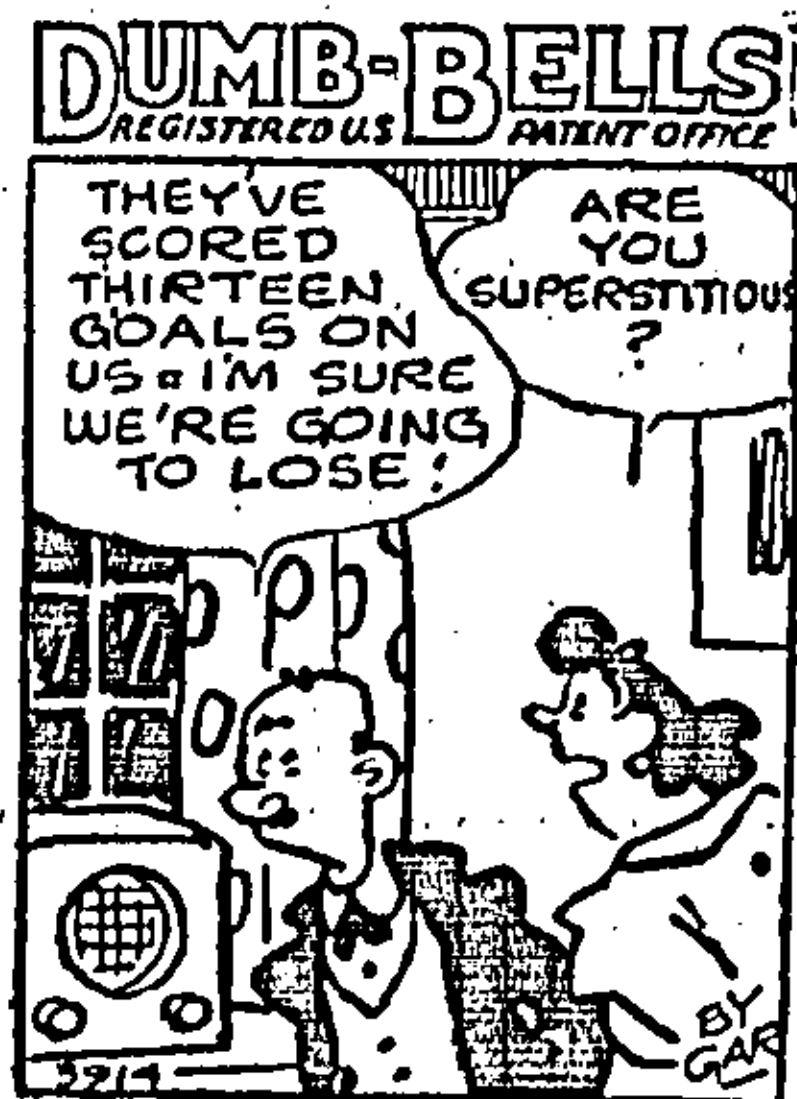
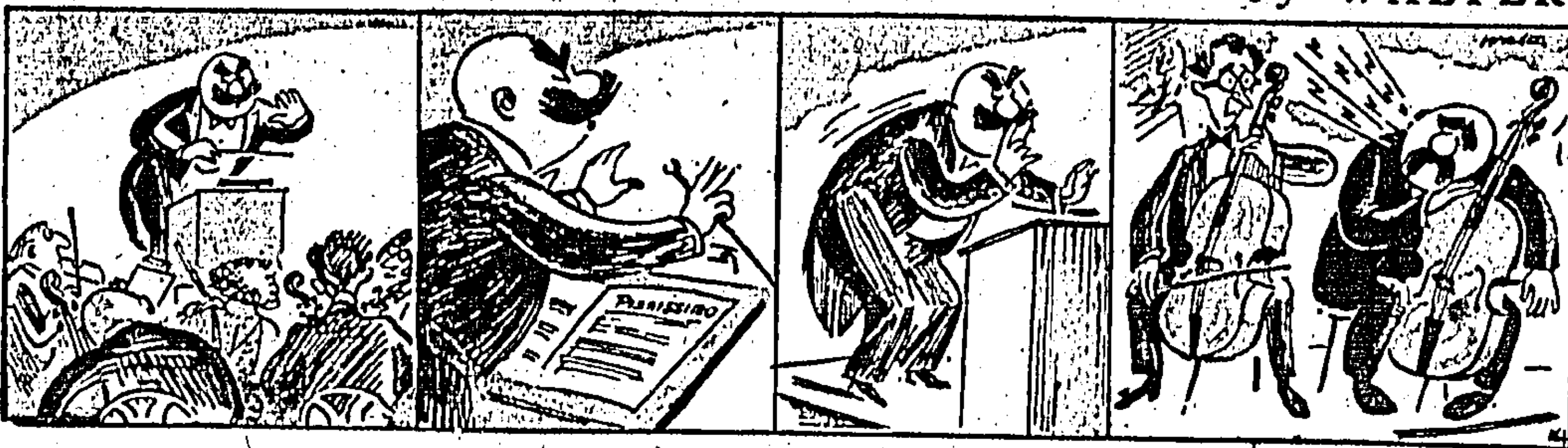
ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

1. (b). 2. All are plants. 3. Spirit-
rappings. 4. Monogram combining
letters ALNEM. 5. Sydney and Auck-
land. 6. From the Clink Prison,
formerly in Maidstone, Southwark.
7. 147. Joe Davis holds world's re-
cord with break of 138. 8. Nile. 9.
Accidental.

DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



HE GAVE AWAY HIS FORTUNE

Some may gain fame building
a better mouse-trap. Another
way is to give away your
money.

Eight months after giving away
his \$350,000 fortune, Charles A.
Locke, Pittsburgh attorney, has be-
come a local institution and a na-
tional celebrity.

Last July, Locke decided it was
"ridiculous" for him to have so much
money. So he established, in honour
of his mother, the Emma W. Locke
Memorial Fund for the Pittsburgh
YMCA, the University of Pittsburgh
and the Protestant diocese of Pitts-
burgh.

The story was carried in news-
papers all over the world. The thou-
sands of letters, phone calls, dinner
invitations and gifts that followed
were to be expected—for a while.
But Locke says it was only the be-
ginning.

Hit With Waitresses

He is still being overwhelmed with
offers to preach in churches, speak
before young people's organisations,
service groups and visit private
homes.

Recently members of the staid
Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh were
shocked to find the elderly attorney
was being mobbed by 10 of the club's
waitresses who wanted to squeeze
his hand, and kiss him.

Addresses on his letters range from
"The Guy in Pittsburgh Who Gave
Away All His Money," to "The
Happy Lawyer."

His letters can be classified in the
begging, praising, romantic and crank
categories. He has been asked to
handle law cases in distant parts of
the country, finance expeditions to
save South Sea savages from the
white man, and write books on philo-
sophy.

MEAT GNAWING SAVES TEETH

If you're over 35 and you want
to save your teeth, throw away your
knife and fork.

That's the advice of Dr. Charles
H. M. Williams of the University of
Toronto, who believes that tearing
into meat with your teeth is much
better than cutting it into dainty
bits before chewing them.

Once the average adult has passed
the 35-year milestone, he is in as
much danger of losing teeth from
infections and gum diseases as
through decay and accidents, Dr.
Williams told the Massachusetts
Dental Society.

The only thing most people use
their front teeth for now, he said,
is smiling and biting into apples—
and that's a mistake. Table manners
and soft diet work a lot of havoc,
he added, and a little jaw exercise
would do a lot of good.

The case against KESSELRING

by JOHN REDFERN

VOICES in high places in
Britain are raised in de-
fence of Field-Marshal
Albert Kesselring, the man who,
in his Luftwaffe days, shattered
Coventry and Rotterdam.

To-day while he waits in his death-
cell in Italy, prominent men appeal
for leniency.

Lord De Lisle and Dudley, who
won the V.C. fighting Kesselring's
men in the Anzio headland, asks in
Parliament for a discussion there of
the death sentence.

Bishop Golding-Bird pleads for
the substitution of the "no less
terrible punishment" of imprisonment
for life. General Sir Oliver Leese, who
fought this convicted war criminal in
Italy, feels very sad. He thinks he
was a gallant fighter who controlled
his men well and fought a chivalrous
battle.

Death by shooting was the sen-
tence reached by a British military
court in Venice after a trial of nearly
three months. It was held in a
dreary room in an old court building
overlooking the Grand Canal. The
chaum from a fish and fruit market
below was a nuisance at times.

Now this new clamour—different
from the noise in the courtroom on
May 6, when Kesselring was sen-
tenced. Then he was booed and
called "Assassin!" Not by bishops,
peers or generals. But by ordinary
people.

Still, ordinary people have a
concern with this Kesselring. What
is the case against him?



KESSELRING... sympathy
is a surprise to him.

He guided the bombing of Coven-
try, which killed 1,432 persons.
He directed the daylight assault on
Rotterdam in May 1940, and killed
30,000 persons, although the Dutch
C-in-C had ordered "Cease fire."

And in doing so he gave a new word
to the English language.

But he came to judgment for other
deeds. He was tried on two issues.

1. Was he responsible for the
killing, as a reprisal, of 336
Italians in the Ardente caves,
on the outskirts of Rome, on
March 23, 1944?

2. Did he order his soldiers to
carry out the killing of Italian
civilians between June and
August, 1944?

What did the court say? YES!

What did the prosecution say?
One sentence of Colonel Halse, who
led it, crystallises all the mass of
accusation piled over Kesselring's
big bald head as the days passed.

"This caves massacre is the dirtiest
piece of work ever committed by
any nation."

And the testimony? It showed
that the caves massacre came after
a bomb in a Rome street had killed
32 Germans. Italians were bundled
off, their hands tied behind their
backs. They were shot and part of
the caves were blown in so that the
bodies could not be recovered by
relatives.

And this is what Kesselring himself
said about the affair: "The Fuehrer
ordered this reprisal and I trans-
mitted the order to the 14th Army,
then commanded by Colonel-General
von Mackensen.

"I assume entire responsibility for
it and I fail to understand why von
Mackensen was sentenced to death.
If anyone is to blame in this matter,
it is I."

But there was a get-out, or an
attempt at one. Hitler in a second
direction entrusted the Ardente

affair to the S.S. and that took the
operation out of Kesselring's hands,
"because between the Army and the
S.S. was an impenetrable barrier."

For days this question of res-
ponsibility was thrashed out in the
court. Once Kesselring agreed, in his
big voice, that the barbarous methods
employed were "simply unworthy of
any German, and much more so of
an officer."

Yes, the evidence was there.
He had passed on the order. But
perhaps a little eagerly now he
testified he had not checked the
order before passing it down.
Anyway, this business of the S.S.
relieved his command of any worries.

On the second charge, the prosecu-
tion brought out that in an order
dealing with Italian partisans,
Kesselring wrote: "I will protect any
commander who exceeds our usual
restraint in the choice and the
severity of the methods he adopts
against partisans."

In a later order he ordered Italians
to be shot, and partisan leaders to
be publicly hanged.

Yes, yes, protested the field-
marshal, but he had to stamp out
"this detestable disease of partisan
activity." At one point more than
100 hostile acts were committed
daily by partisans against his soldiers.

But, added the field-marshal,
remember that every German soldier
had in his pay book ten command-
ments, one of which forbade the
shooting of prisoners and civilians
without trial.

There was evidence from Lieut-
Colonel Scotland, who shook the
world by disclosing that he had
served for British Intelligence on the
German staff. Then many more
"buts" from Kesselring. Finally
sentence.

And now the "buts" come from
our side.

Choose your Harlem

'It is dangerous to
venture there alone'



'A childlike gaiety
pervades the place'

"The Street," by Ann Petry.
(Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.)

HARLEM has a unity. You
are aware of the com-
munity sense as soon as you
turn out of Central Park into
7th Avenue.

Not a white face to be seen, and
even the policemen are coloured.
Brown Negroes, yellow Negroes,
pale Negroes, black Negroes. Gay
Negroes and sad Negroes. Old
Negroes with white hair and
spectacles, young Negroes dressed
to kill with their yellow shirts,
lavender suits, patent-leather shoes,
huge cigars, and carnations in their
button-holes. The girls are often
extremely pretty, delicious little
creatures with melting eyes and
crimped, blue-black hair.

That part of the population which
does not live out of doors hangs out
of windows. It is largely vocal.
The bucks looting on the doorsteps
chat, passing bucks, coal-black
mammy exchange window con-
fidences; piccaninies play their
shrill games under everybody's feet.

A childlike, innocuous gaiety
pervades the place, expressed in terms
of rhythm through the radio pouring
out of cafes, bars, taxis, beauty-
parlours, and houses. It would be
absurd to call private.

The above is frankly the point of
view of one who, when he visited
New York just before the war,
found, or thought he found, in Har-
lem the best community spirit on the
American continent.

He may not have been correct.
Any sentimentalist can draw you
a picture of a violet summer night
in the little streets of Soho, the
Noah's Ark cafes, the fraternity of
the streets.

And then come novelists like Mr.
Gerald Kersh to tell of the rapine,
violence, murder, which this charm-
ing decor conceals.

I am told that the same is true
of Harlem, to which I was escorted
by the Negro chauffeur of a famous
actor, who insisted that I should
take the man as a protection. "If
Negroes will, white half and
spectacles, young Negroes dressed
to kill with their yellow shirts,
lavender suits, patent-leather shoes,
huge cigars, and carnations in their
button-holes. The girls are often
extremely pretty, delicious little
creatures with melting eyes and
crimped, blue-black hair."

Mrs Petry's "The Street" is a
realistic account of what lies beneath
the sentimentalist's Harlem. One of
the characters goes to the chemist to
have a slashed face attended to and
we read:—

"What was it—a fight?"
"Naw. A dame. I beat her
up and she gave me this for a
souvenir."

A very well-written novel dealing
with an American subject exploited
by Eugene O'Neill in "All God's
Children Got Wings." A Negroess in
this book writes about her son:
"You're afraid that if he's shining
shoes at eight, he will be cleaning
windows at 16 and running an
elevator at 21 and go on doing that
for the rest of his life."

And why not, in the name of
heaven, if that's all his mental
equipment fits him for? Why this
sentimental hankering after some-
thing a man isn't fit for?

Half the world's evil comes from
people who aspire to do something
out of their class and capacity,
instead of doing their job in that
class and capacity with maximum
efficiency.

Jests And Jeers

Some girls are afraid to leave
home for fear the wolf will knock
at the door and they won't be in.

Some people get the idea they are
worth a lot of money just because
they have it.

The student demonstrators made
Chinese government officials see red.

What puzzles a lot of people is
why solemn which can predict an
eclipse of the sun years ahead, can-
not give us such a simple thing as
the winner of a horse race.

Make-up covers a multitude of
skins.

A Japanese "So Sorry" mission
will be sent to China. The Chinese
would have appreciated it more
ten years ago.

Advice to men: Beware of women
who stroke your hair—they may be
after your scalp.

Overheard in the bus:

"You win," I said, and stayed in
the car."

"But why didn't he drive you
home?"

"Well, later he really ran out of
petrol and I had to walk after all."



"The Bed," by Cecil and Margery
Gray.
(Nicholson and Watson, 12s. 6d.)

THIS is an enchanting book con-
taining all the best things that
have ever been written about bed.
All the same I miss the traditional:

"Come let's to bed,
Says Sleepy-head;
Tarry a while, says Slow;
Put on the pot,
Says Greedy-gut,
Let's sup before we go."

More seriously, I should have liked
to have seen Johnson's death-bed
remark to his servant giving him a
pillow: "Thank you. That will do
all that a pillow can do." And I
hereby make these exquisite com-
pilers a present for their next
edition:

"When lonely Morning lifts her
head,
And laughing flashes on the
light,

We see her rising from the bed
Of that old blackguard, Night."

A delightful book in perfect taste.

"Fathers and Children," and
"Rudin," by Ivan Turgenev.
(Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.)

If the world is not going to blow
itself to smithereens it can only
be by international understanding
and sympathy. Here is an ex-
cellent translation of two great Rus-
sian masterpieces. Get hold of
them. Read them. Study them.
And don't be fooled by the
scenes represented are not in the
least like Wembley at a Cup Final
or Petticoat-lane on a Sunday.

I withdraw the latter half of the
last sentence. There is a good deal
of Petticoat-lane in every Russian
author, and Turgenev is no excep-
tion.

NANCY Numb but Not Dumb

By Ernie Bushmiller



**When You Feel Tired
and Restless**

take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



MR LEON LANDAU and Miss Betty Joan Giblett were married at the Ohel Leah Synagogue on Sunday last. The bridegroom is the youngest son of Mr Aaron Landau of Jimmy's Kitchen, and the bride is from Sydney. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MRS MOLLY BIRKS, who broadcasts regularly over ZBW, snapped by the photographer during the concert last week at St Paul's College. The proceeds were for the British Flood Relief Fund and the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



THE SING TAO football team (above) photographed at Kai Tak airport just before they embarked for Manila last Friday. They have won all matches played in the Philippines so far. From Manila, they will proceed to Malaya for a series of games. They expect to start their English tour in August.



OFFICIALS in charge of the Sing Tao tour. From left to right:—Mr H. K. Lee, Mr Aw Hoo, chairman of the Sing Tao Sports Club and manager on the tour, Mr L. F. do Souza and Mr Wong Ka-tsun. (Photos: Francis Wu)



PROBABLY the first time a land sale in Hongkong has been photographed. Picture at left shows Mr E. B. Lambert, Superintendent of Crown Lands, conducting the auction of a plot in Kennedy Town on Tuesday. Above the buyer signs the documents. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



MR MOHANBHAI J. PATEL and his bride, Miss Sita Devi, photographed after their marriage at the Sikh Temple last Saturday. A dinner was held in their honour on Sunday at the Hongkong Hotel. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MEASURING FOR A COUNT.—A. Melrose (Talkoo) and J. Orem (Kowloon Cricket Club) measuring during the game last Sunday when the two clubs met in the first round of the Knockout Bowls Competition. KCC won. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



DR HENRY F. GRADY, former president of American President Lines and just appointed U.S. Ambassador to India (fifth from right seated) gave a party in Hongkong last Saturday to committee members of the Wah On Exporters Association. (Photo: Sun Ying Ming)



MEMBERS of the Diocesan Boys' School Old Boys' Association, staff of the school and senior students met at a tea party last week at the school, when the above picture was taken. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

Cafe Wiseman

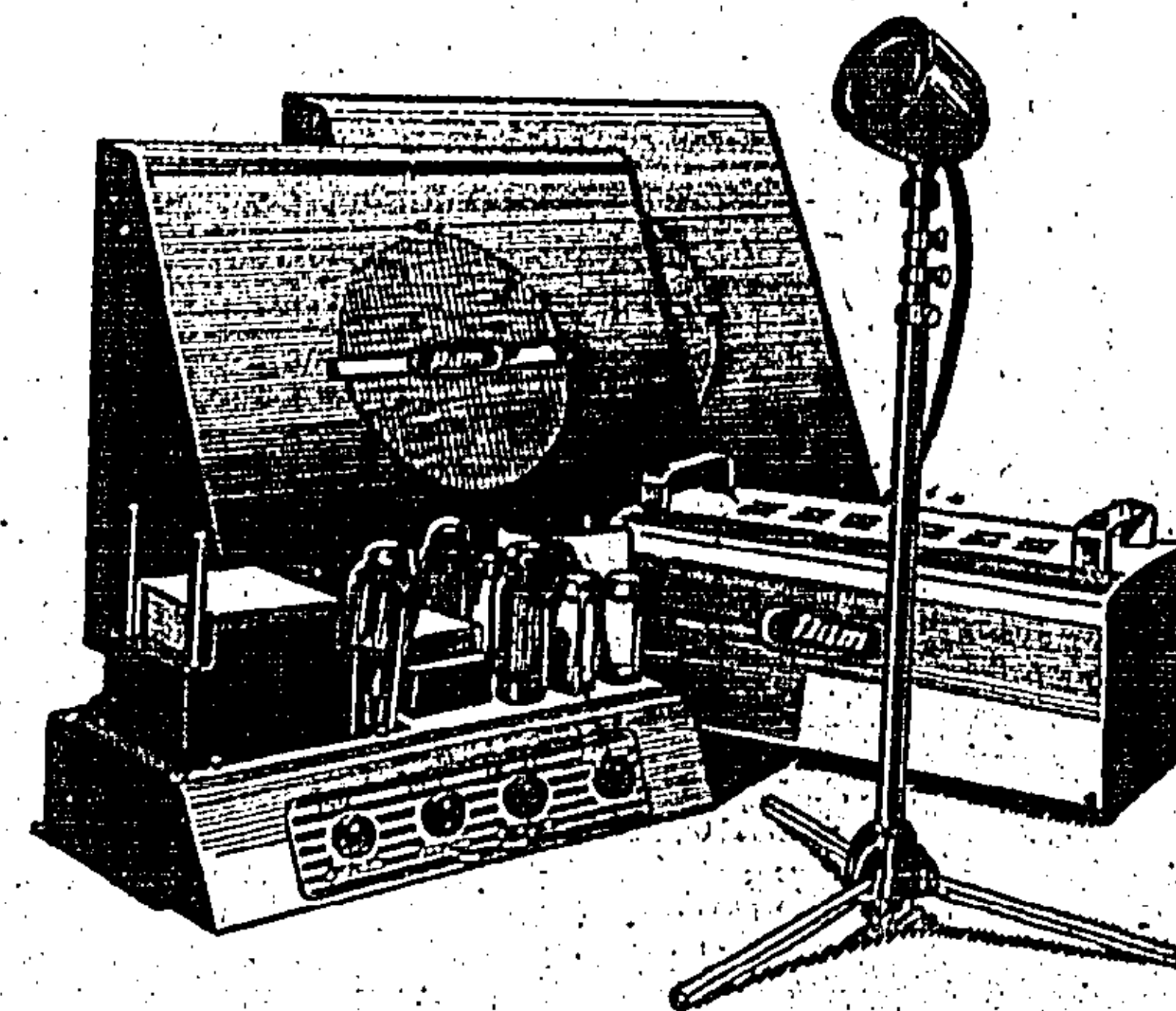
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China Drifting Back To Warlordism

By ANTHONY ULLSTEIN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Despite student demonstrations against civil war, highly-placed American observers see no peace or unity in store for China. Instead they see a grave danger of China staggering back to the days of the warlords — breaking up slowly into autonomous and semi-autonomous regions.

None believe the government, without real outside military aid, can unify the country by force.

The students act on the following assumptions:

1. That mounting Communist victories will produce a moment when the Kuomintang will be prone to resume peace talks—this time, in desperate earnest.

2. That pressure from within—such as a strong student movement which can roll up labour and business support—will hasten the arrival of that moment.

Observers whose reports cut ice in world capitals say the students are unrealistic. These observers take the following view:

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

(a) Article 17 shall be cancelled.

(b) In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".

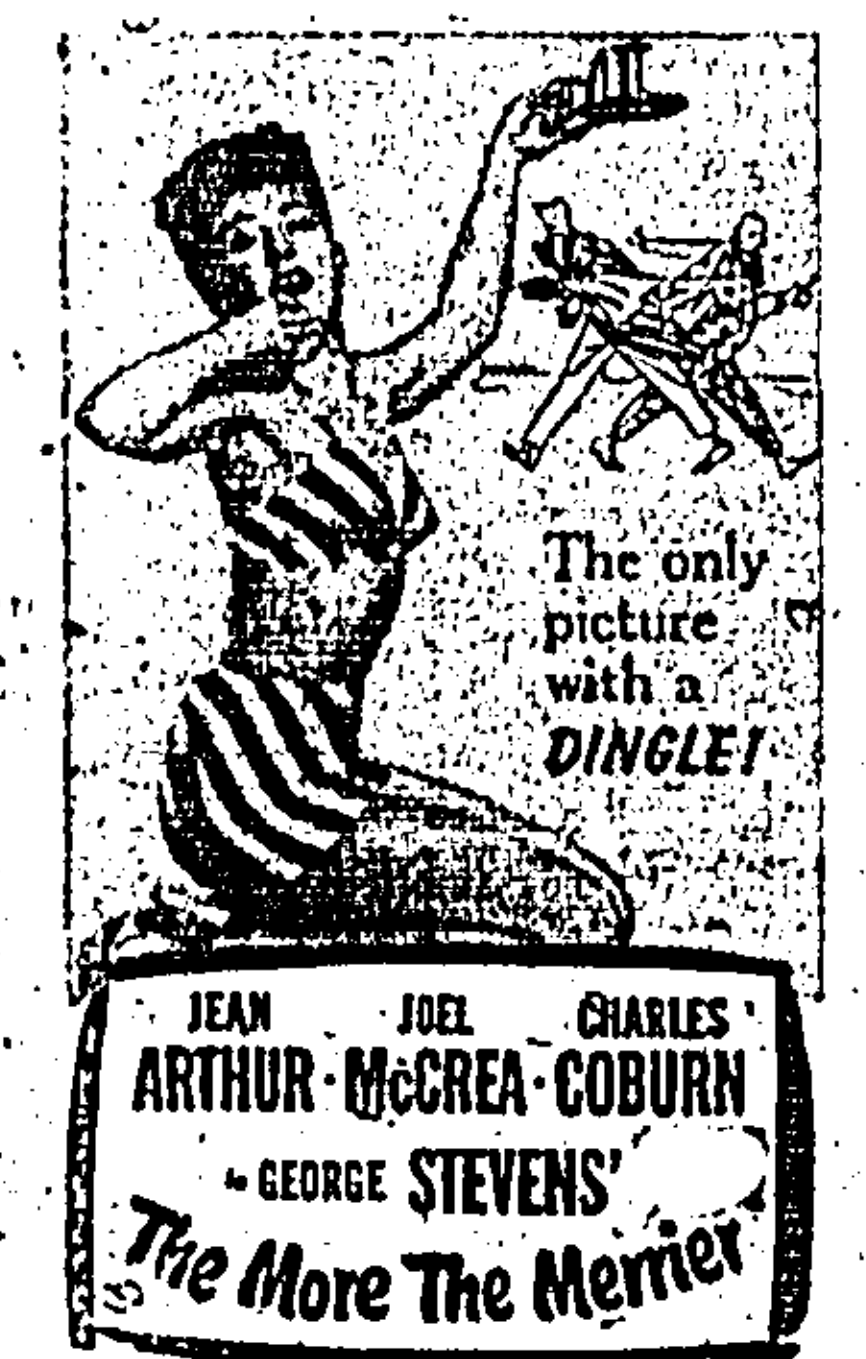
(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76: "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him".

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

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EXPECTATIONS"

Peiping, June 6.

Instead they see a grave danger of China staggering back to the days of the warlords — breaking up slowly into autonomous and semi-autonomous regions.

TO CONFER ON GRAIN SHORTAGE

Washington, June 6.

The special Cereals Conference to discuss the world grain shortage would open in Paris on July 9, Sir John Boyd Orr, the Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, announced today.

Invitations, he said, had been sent to all 50 member nations, the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Wheat Council.

The conference will consider measures which nations may take to ease the severe effects of the world's shortage of grains in prospect for 1947-1948.

In the official invitation, the Director General asks that member nations be represented by their food and agricultural ministers on the grounds that the conference will discuss "vital questions" concerning "the collection from and the keeping on farms of indigenous supplies, cereals export availabilities and distribution programmes, price relationships and dilution practices."

Austria, Finland, Sweden, Turkey and Siam, though not members of the FAO, have been invited to the conference, which is expected to last about four days.

French Soak Increase
Washington, June 6.

A reliable French source said today that Jean Monnet, who is to arrive here in the middle of June, will discuss the question of bread and cereals allocations for France in the crop year beginning July 1 due to the effect of the winter cold on the French harvest.

The source said that Monnet may try to get the third quarter of the allocation by the IECF increased. He will also discuss dollar financing of cereals imports. The source said that the special cereals conference in Paris on July 9 will discuss the organisation of much more than bread and cereals allocations.

The source said that a tentative agenda was drawn up by the IECF to discuss the following problems:

1. The amount of cereals likely available from all sources.

2. Methods of collection of local harvests.

3. Utilization of local crops.

4. Consumption levels of available cereals.

Sub-committee experts will consider each of these problems.—United Press.

Italians' Application
Washington, June 6.

An Italian source said today that Italian food officials applied to the IECF (International Emergency Food Council) for a hearing on the inadequacy of the proposed allocation of 124,000 tons of cereals for the third quarter, which includes only 19,000 tons of wheat from the United States.

The source said that to meet Italy's minimum requirements, about three times that amount is needed from the United States. He said about 136,000 tons of cereals were shipped from the United States to Italy in May including 50,000 tons of flour, 36,000 tons of wheat and 60,000 tons of maize.

Referring to published reports from Belgium today that Yugo-Slav wheat in Italy have been buying wheat in the black market, the source said that no reports were received here about this, but at one time last year Allied patrol ships were called in by Italy to stop surreptitious cargoes of wheat shipped in schooners from the Italian Adriatic shores to Yugo-Slavia.

He said the Yugo-Slavs were offering 32,000 to 42,000 lire per quintal compared to the official Italian price of 2,500 lire per quintal.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS
Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcels Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Saturday, June 7
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Sai Gon and Bangkok (Sea) 3 p.m.
Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.

Sunday, June 8
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. (Air) 10 a.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Nanking, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.

Monday, June 9
Manila P.I. (Air) 10 a.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Nanking, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekki & Kowloon (Sea) 10 a.m.

Tuesday, June 10
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Par. for Japan) (Sea) 2 p.m.

Wednesday, June 11
Manila, Ceylon, East and South Africa (Air) 10 a.m.
Sai Gon, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.

Thursday, June 12
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peiping, Luchow & Kowloon (Air) 10 a.m.
Hollow Canton and Foochow (Air) 10 a.m.

Friday, June 13
Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kowloon (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.

Tribesmen Killed In Morocco

Rabat, June 6.

The Communist newspaper Petit Marocain reported today that tribesmen were killed when French noncommissioned officers opened fire on a tribal demonstration at Khenitra, in southern France, Morocco near the Atlas mountains.

The newspaper said that Molesm troops refused to fire on the demonstration, which was non-political.

The tribesmen were said to be demonstrating against the new Kaid (Governor) who, they alleged, has used materials bought by them for a new mosque to build himself a house on the site of the proposed Mosque—Reuter.

Japanese Arrested In Los Angeles

Los Angeles, June 6.

Tomoya Kawakita was arraigned today and held without bail. United States Attorney, Mr. James Carter, said he would ask for a treason indictment when he presents the case to the Federal Grand Jury next week.

Kawakita—operator of an export-import business—was arrested yesterday by FBI agents who spent months investigating a GI's story that he recognised bespectacled Kawakita as a former foreman in the prison camp at Oyama.

Kawakita stood stiffly at attention during the arraignment before a United States Commissioner.

In answer to reporters' questions, Kawakita denied beating any American prisoners but admitted he was acting as foreman at a nickel plant operated in connection with the camp. Later when pressed again by reporters regarding beatings, he said: "I do not remember."

Trained By FBI
Mr. Carter said investigators considered the story fantastic when a former POW, Sgt. William Bruce, a 24-year-old veteran of Bataan, told them he recognised Kawakita in a Los Angeles shop last October.

Sgt. Bruce said he hid behind a post, trailed Kawakita to an automobile and noted down the licence number whereby his identity was traced.

During succeeding months FBI agents trailed Kawakita almost constantly and interviewed scores of ex-POWs. Nearly 100 of such former prisoners are expected to be brought here to testify against Kawakita whose prison camp activities, according to Attorney Carter, earned him the nickname "The Meat Chopper." Witnesses said Kawakita, known as a judo expert, singled out as opponents prisoners who had worked long hours and with little food at the nickel mine 12 miles from the camp.

The agents said Kawakita, after returning from Japan, studied one semester at the University of Southern California but dropped out of school to establish a foreign trade business.—United Press.

ANGLO-POLISH TRADE PACT

London, June 6.

Official Polish sources said today that the new Anglo-Polish trade agreement would be signed in London on Monday. The agreement provides for the exchange of goods between Britain and Poland, totalling £60,000,000 over three years.

Britain will supply to Poland particularly wood, fuel, light machinery and tools, while Poland will supply foodstuffs, furniture and a long list of other items.

During the first year, Poland will also supply between 240,000 and 260,000 tons of coal. The British, a Polish source said, were reluctant to bind themselves for more than a year as far as coal supplies were concerned. It was hoped, however, that they might conclude additional agreements about further coal supplies.

Polish gold in British custody a sum of £2,000,000, will be put at disposal for the payment of British supplies to Poland. It is also expected that the British Government will grant credits to the extent of £4,000,000 to British export firms supplying capital goods to Poland.—United Press.

Flood Relief Fund Final Payment

The second and final instalment, £5,398, 3s. 2d., has now been telegraphed to the Lord Mayor's British Flood Relief Fund.

Mr. J. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who audited the Fund, have forwarded the following report: "We have examined the records maintained by the South China Morning Post, Limited, in connection with the British Flood Relief Fund and we certify that the total donations received up to June 4, 1947, amounted to HK\$293,785.00 and £40-8-7. These amounts enabled a total sum of £19,398-3-2d. to be remitted to the Lord Mayor's National Flood Distress Fund, London. The expenses in respect of collection or otherwise, were charged to the Fund by the South China Morning Post, Limited."

More French Railway Workers Walk Out

Paris, June 6.

The strike of French railway workers had spread to three main line stations by early this afternoon, and angry travellers stood shouting outside the closed grills of the Gare de Lest, where 1,200 workers had begun a walkout this morning.

All eastbound railway traffic out of the capital was halted while national representatives negotiated with the Government for higher pay, and it was feared that the stoppage might touch off the national strike threatened by over 500,000 railway workers.

Trains from Paris to Switzerland and Germany, Austria and eastern France, as well as all suburban trains from Gare de Lest, were at a standstill.

Passenger trains for Le Havre, Rennes, Brest and other points in western France and Bordeaux, Toulouse and the Spanish frontier did not leave this morning.

The Azare and Gare Montparnasse went on a partial strike, affecting

long distance lines but not the suburban service.

A strike committee of workers at Gare de Lyon met this morning to decide whether to call a walkout on the lines serving the southeast.

Strike action was taken by the local strike committee at Gare de Lest, and there seemed to be some disagreement between the local committee and the National Federation about the stoppage, which was described as unofficial.

M. Jules Moch, the Transport Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, the Premier, and representatives of the railway workers were meeting this afternoon for further negotiations after the Federations rejection last night of the Government offer on grounds that it was "clearly insufficient, and does not correspond to the modest demands" of the railway workers for higher wages.—Reuter.

CHINA LOAN: AWAITING U. S. POLICY STATEMENT

Washington, June 6.

An official source indicated today that the Chinese are holding up submission of specific projects for expending the Export-Import Bank loan pending a policy re-statement.

An Export-Import Bank official said the Chinese had submitted no projects as yet, and before they do it was expected that President Truman would state the United States policy. The fact that the Chinese for the past two weeks had some projects ready for submission but withheld them, appeared to substantiate indications that they were awaiting a policy declaration.

Even after President Truman makes his new China policy statement, it will still be necessary for the Export-Import Bank to approve individual projects and to extend the termination date on the Chinese loan beyond the present June 30 deadline. However it is known the State Department, through the President, will bring pressure on the Bank to extend the deadline and take a liberal view of the projects.

Basic Conflict
The basic conflict between the views of Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Bank officials on the loan is said to lie in the fact that the former is looking at the matter from its broad international political aspect and has become convinced that psychological as well as economic aid to China is necessary at an early date.

Meanwhile, Bank officials insist on a strictly businesslike view claiming the Chinese never will be able to submit enough approvable plans to use all the money, and holding the funds earmarked for China merely will prevent the Bank from making other loans which are more in line with its original purpose to stimulate United States export and import trade.—United Press.

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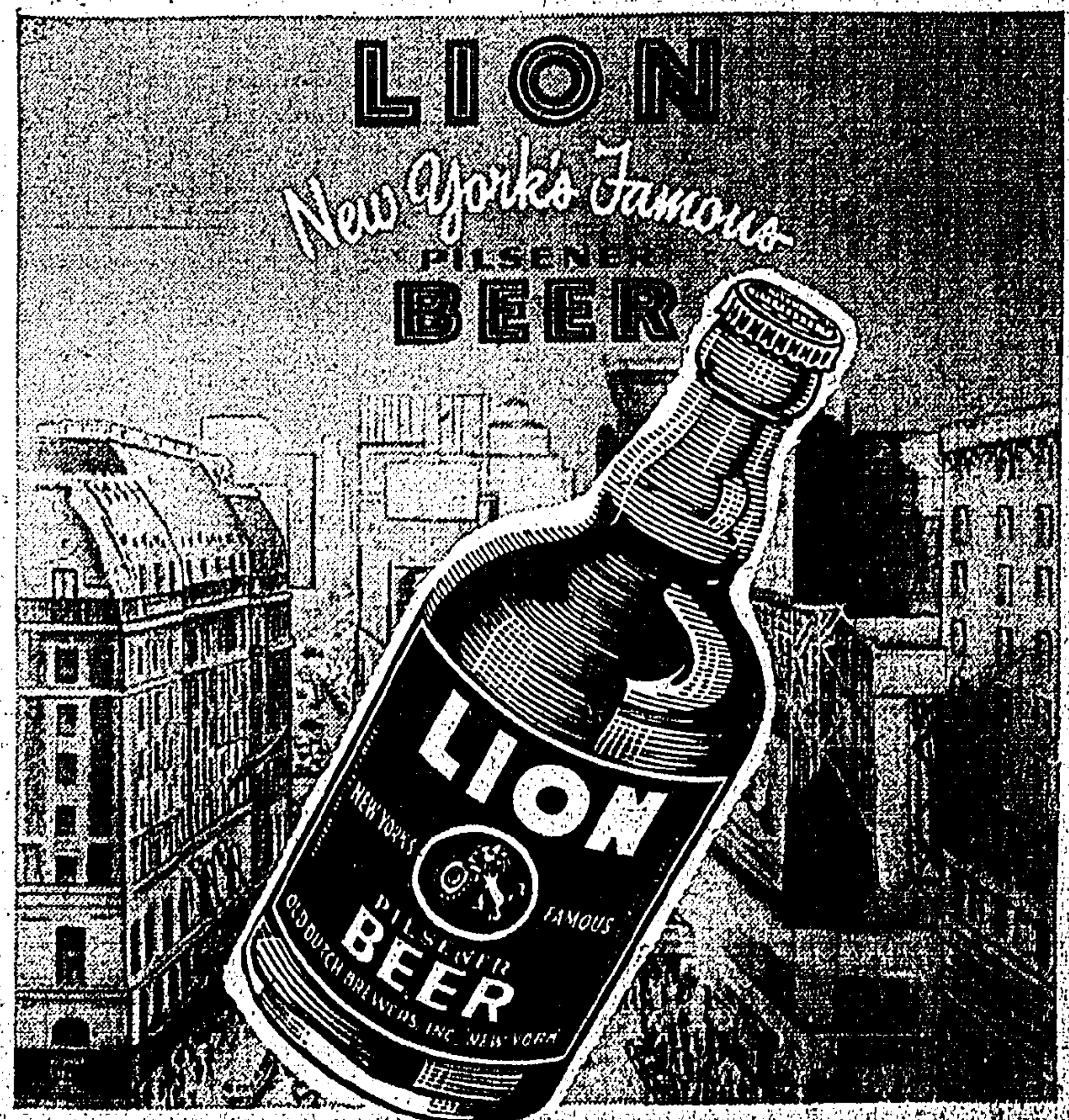
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For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give these names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

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